

# THE "EXPRESS."

NEXT week we purpose inaugurating several needed changes in the dress and make up of the newspaper, which, together with personal supervision of the selection of the week's news and a fearless dealing with the political questions of the day, will make the "Express" a necessity in every family.

## AGENTS

Will probably canvass the county during the next two months.

## Business Cards.

**Alex. C. Davis,**  
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Napanee (Ontario)

**James Aylsworth,**  
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tamworth.

**S. D. Clarke,**  
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Odessa, Ontario.

**J. J. Watson,**  
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Certificates, Adolphustown.

**Peter E. R. Miller,**  
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Switzerville Ont.

**Robert Graham,**  
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses. Office in the Dominion Store, Enterprise.

**Charles Lane,**  
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Certificates. Office—Front of Grammar School, Bridge Street, Napanee.

**J. B. Rahdall,**  
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Certificates. Also Agent for the Beaver and Toronto Fire Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Association of Canada. Residence—Shannonville, Ont.

**Murphy & Bedford,**  
BARRISTERS, &c., MILL POINT.  
Money to lend on improved Real Estate.

**E. B. Stone,**  
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, etc. OFFICE—Grange Block, Dundas St.

**Deroche & Madden,**  
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. OFFICE—In Grange Block, Napanee. Money to loan on easy terms.  
H. M. DEROCHE. J. H. MADDEN.

**S. Gibson,**  
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, etc. OFFICE—Grange Block—John Street, Napanee.

**R. Tracy, M. D.,**  
BELLEVILLE,  
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur Office and Residence, two doors east from the Bank of Montreal, near the Congregational Church, Hotel St. 39

**Reeve & Morden,**  
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, etc. OFFICE—Perry's New Block Dundas Street, Napanee, Ontario.  
A. A. REEVE, M. A., L. MORDEN.  
Co. Crown Attorney.

**E. A. Deroche,**  
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under New Act of 1875.

# Napanee

W. C. SCOTT, Editor.)

"THE GREATEST GO"

VOL. 16.

NAPANEE, ONT., F

## NAPANEE TICKET AGENCY.

Grand Trunk Railway Tickets for sale at  
**Grange & Bro's Drug Store,**  
For all stations east and west. American money taken at par, from Napanee to Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, San Francisco &c., to all Lake Ports. Passengers purchasing tickets from the undersigned avoid the double and delay of exchanging tickets and re-checking baggage to Toronto. Cheapest route to the west. Return tickets to Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Montreal, Portland etc. For further particulars apply at GRANGE & BRO'S Exchange Office, Passenger Agent G. T. R. Uncurrent money ought and sold.

## THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE—PICTON, ONT.  
(Established 30th Sept., 1854).

PRESIDENT—STEPHEN B. HUBBS,  
VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN PRINYER.  
MANAGER AND INSPECTOR—L. B. STINSON.

SECRETARY—JOHN TWIGG.  
TREASURER—PHILIP LOW, Q. C.  
SOLICITOR—W. H. R. ALLISON  
DIRECTORS—STEPHEN B. HUBBS, JNO. PRINYER, JOHN VANALSTINE, LEWIS B. STINSON, W. BOULTER, ADAM H. SAYLOR, and JAMES CALNAN, Esqs.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.—G. Striker, Esq. M. P. P., Picton; R. Clapp, Esq., Milford; K. Graham, Esq., Belleville; P. Allan, C. A. Lloyd, J. P. Dorland, Esqs., Adolphustown; J. C. Huffman, Esq., J. T. Grange, Esq., M. P. P., Napanee; J. E. Proctor, Esq., "Brighton"; G. W. Webb, Esq., Colborne; G. Jones, Esq., Trenton; J. Redner, Esq., Rednersville; Owen Roblin, Esq., Wm. Delong, Esq., Ameliasburg; H. A. McFaul, Esq., Hillier; Wm. Delong, Esq., Ameliasburg; Jas. Johnson, Esq., Athol.

This Company is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring farm property Townships, and property not more hazardous in Towns and Villages and offers great advantages to insure at low rates for Three or Four years either, on the Premium Note or Cash System.

March 9th, 1875. 521-y.

## LIVERY at MILL POINT.

MR. JOHN FINLAYSON is prepared to furnish the best of rigs, either single or double.

At the Old Commercial Hotel' P MAIN STREET

Mill Point, Jan. 30th, 1877. 45

## Farm and Town Prop. rty FOR SALE.

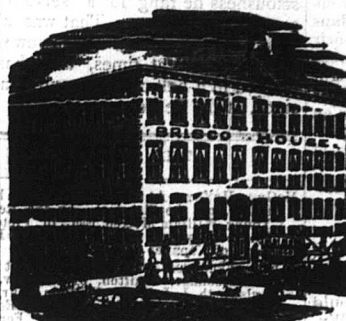
A NUMBER of farms in the Counties of Northumberland and Hastings, also some very valuable city property in Belleville, and both village and farming property, in and near the village of Brighton.

Apply to  
J. B. BENSON,  
Napanee.

March 12th, 1877.

47-1f.

Benoni Briggs



**BRISCO HOUSE,**  
NAPANEE, ONT.

**POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.**  
First-Class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Omnibus to and from all Trains and Boats.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

**PAISLEY HOUSE.**  
(John St. opposite the Market.)  
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A First Class Hotel centrally located, with excellent yard and stabling accommodation  
**CHAS. PAISLEY,**  
PROPRIETOR.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL,**  
BELLEVILLE.

Every Accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

35. A. P. FARRELL,  
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**MCDONALD HOUSE,**  
(Late Clark House)  
**BRIGHTON, ONT.**

Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Campbellford.  
Buss to and from the cars. 39-y.

**Land for Sale**  
**30,000 ACRES.**

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres; also of City, Town and Village property, in all parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low prices and easy terms.  
Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets Napanee.

**JAMES F. BARTLES,**  
Napanee, 3ept. 12th 1876.



**POTTER BROS.,**  
**LIVERY AND SALE STABLES**

(ADJOINING THE BRISCO HOUSE.)  
NAPANEE, ONT.

We keep nothing but First-Class

## Poetry.

### A Turned-Down Page.

There's a turned-down page, as some writers say  
In every human life—  
A hidden story of happier days  
Of peace amid the strife.

A folded leaf that the world knows not—  
A love-dream rudely crushed:  
The sight of a foe that is not forgot,  
Altho' the voice be hushed.

The far distant sounds of a harp's soft strings,  
An echo on the air:  
The hidden page may be full of such things,  
Of things, that once were fair.

There is a hidden page in each life, and mine  
A story might unfold;  
But the end was sad of the dream divine—  
It better rests unfold.

## Literature.

### THE LILY OF ST. ERNE

BY L. CROW.

#### CHAPTER I.

WHEREIN A TRAVELLER MAKES HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN LONDON AND TO THE READER.

"Where to, sir?" asked the cabman whose Hansom had just been engaged. one of the passengers pouring out of crowded train from Liverpool. "Where to, Sir?"

The gentleman who had the bronzed features, well-developed muscles, a lithe, easy movements of a man accustomed to an out-door life, did not answer the question till it was repeated. I was leaning forward, alternately surveying the huge glass-roofed terminus, at the motley throngs of people hurrying and fro, with the amused and interest air of one to whom such a scene has charm of novelty. When he did reply it was with a smile at his own ignorance. "Where to? 'Pon my word, I do not know. Take me to some hotel; you can find a decent one, I suppose? And be quiet about it, for I am half starved."

The cabman, who had been furtively surveying his fare, and drawing his conclusions from the stranger's rather unconventional attire, touched his hat and ventured another query.

"West End or City, sir? Some gentleman like one, some the 'other. You're stranger in London, I s'pose?"

A slight nod checked his disposition to be too familiar.

"My good fellow. I must leave to you the choice of locality; only take me where I am most likely to get a glimpse of the sky, and a breath of air. The sun never shine on this murky metropolis?"

"Lor' bless ye, sir, their ain't a healthier place in the world than this 'ere London!" he was emphatically told; gaining no other response than an indolent shrug cabby clambered to seat, and at a brisk pace for one of the palatial hotels to be found in the aristocratic purlieus of Belgravia. He had aided in his own mind that he had hold of one of those fortunate men who occasionally find their way back from "golden Americas," with pockets well lined with the rich ore they have toiled to gain. Acting on this belief, and

...Shool, Bridge Street, Napanee.

**J. B. Rahdall,**  
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-  
tificates. Also Agent for the Beaver and  
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**E. A. Deroche,**  
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of 1875.  
Office in H. M. Deroche's Law Office.

**Williams & Hooper,**  
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Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.,  
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Official Assignee

**W. F. Hall,**  
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vent Act of 1875. Fire Insurance  
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East Street.

**James F. Bartles,**  
LAND AGENT, Fire, Life and Acci-  
dent Insurance Agent OFFICE—  
corner of Dundas and West Streets Nap-  
anee.

**F. Bartlett**  
ARCHITECT and BUILDER, West  
Street, Napanee. Plans, Specification  
and Detail Drawings furnished. Builder's  
work measured and value computed

**Yair's Machine Shop,**  
STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of  
Machinery made to order. Also all kinds  
of Machinery repaired on the shortest  
notice. Remember the place, opposite the  
H. City Hotel, corner of Adelaide and  
Bridge Streets.

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ESTABLISHED 1810.  
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.  
AMOUNT DEPOSITED IN CAN-  
ADA in accordance with the Act  
130,000.

Insures property against fire as low  
as any other reliable company. All  
losses equitably adjusted and promptly  
paid in Canada funds or Gold. Isolated  
dwellings insured at exceedingly  
low rates.

H. L. GEDDES, Agent.  
for Napanee and vicinity.

**Harris & Emery**

**STINES, LEWIS & B. STINSON, W.**  
**BOULTER, ADAM & SAYLOR, and**  
**JAMES CALNAN, Esqs.**  
HONORARY DIRECTORS.—G. Striker, Esq.,  
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Allan, C. A. Lloyd, J. P. Dorland, Esqs.,  
Adolphustown; J. C. Huffman, Esq., J. T.  
Grange, Esq., M. P. P., Napanee; J. E.  
Proctor, Esq., Brighton; G. W. Webb,  
Esq., Colborne; G. Jones, Esq., Trenton;  
J. Redner, Esq., Rednersville; Owen  
Roblin, Esq., Wm. Delong, Esq., Amelias-  
burg; H. A. McFaul, Esq., Hillier; Wm.  
Delong, Esq., Ameliasburg; Jas. Johnson,  
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At the Old Commercial Hotel  
MAIN STREET  
Mill Point, Jan. 30th, 1877. 45

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A NUMBER of farms in the Counties  
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also some very valuable city property in  
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property, in and near the village of  
Brighton.

Apply to  
**J. B. BENSON,**  
Napanee.  
March 12th, 1877. 47-ff.

## Benoni Briggs

WISHES to return his sincere thanks to his  
numerous friends and the public generally  
for the liberal patronage they have extended  
to him during the past twenty-five years, and begs  
to announce that he has

AGAIN COMMENCED BUSINESS  
in the Boot and Shoe line, in the shop, opposite  
the Campbell House, Napanee, at the sign of the  
"Big Boot." Having engaged Mr. Geo. Mitchell,  
formerly in the employ of Messrs. McRossie &  
Downey, he intends to manufacture all kinds of  
custom work of the very best material and work-  
manship, and solicits a continuance of public  
patronage.  
Repairing done on short notice, and on liberal  
terms. 8-ff. BENONI BRIGGS.

## MARBLE ! MARBLE

**Monuments, Headstones, etc.,**  
Carved in newest style in American and Foreign  
Marble and carefully put up in any part  
of the country at reasonable rates.  
ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY WORK DONE  
WITH CARE AND PROMPTNESS.  
Call before you engage elsewhere. Dundas st.,  
nearly opposite Beeman's corner.  
10-6m. V. KOUBER.

## Important to Butter Workers.

ONE GOOD ACTIVE AGENT WANTED in every  
township to introduce the **Victor Butter  
Worker**. Sample Machine Free to Agents.  
Price, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 each. One Million to  
be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with  
stamp, for agents circular, to the  
VICTOR WRINGER Co.,  
Brockville, Ont.

**KNOW  
THYSELF**  
By reading and practicing  
the inestimable truths con-  
tained in the best medical  
book ever issued, entitled  
**SELF-PRESERVATION**.  
Price only \$1. Sent by mail  
on receipt of price. It  
treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline,  
Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless  
concomitant ills and untold miseries that result  
therefrom, and contains more than 60 original pre-  
scriptions, any one of which is worth the price of  
the book. This book was written by the most ex-  
tensive and probably the most skillful practitioner  
in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jew-  
eled medal by the National Medical Association.  
A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest  
Steel Engravings—a mar-  
vel of art and beauty—  
sent FREE to all. Send  
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PEABODY MEDICAL

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**NAPANEE, ONT.**

A First Class Hotel centrally located, with ex-  
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Every Accommodation for Commercial  
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Bus to and from the cars. 39-yl.

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prices and easy terms.  
Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets  
Napanee.  
**JAMES F. BARTLES.**  
Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.

  
**POTTER BROS.,**  
**LIVERY AND SALE STABLES**  
(ADJOINING THE ERISCO HOUSE.)  
NAPANEE, ONT.  
We keep nothing but First-Class  
Horses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE  
PRICES

**Jno. A. REID**  
  
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**NAPANEE ONT.**  
GRADUATE OF  
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May be consulted on all diseases of Domesti-  
cated Animals, personally at Campbell House  
or by letter.  
TERMS MODERATE  
OFFICE—Bridge Street.

**1877 SEASON 1877.**  
**PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.**  
**The Steamer Shannon,**  
CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON,  
will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY  
(Sundays excepted) as follows:  
LEAVING PICTON at 6 a. m., calling at interme-  
diate ports, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30.  
RETURNING to PICTON—Leaves Napanee at 3  
o'clock, p. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriv-  
ing in Picton at about 6:30.  
This is the cheapest and most expeditious  
route to all points EAST, and affords passengers  
three hours time in the flourishing town of Nap-  
anee for business or pleasure, before embarking  
for the I. o'clock Day Express Train going East.  
When returning, connects with the Merchants'  
Express Train from Montreal, thereby making  
the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Pict-  
on. Bonded Merchandise (or other freight) will  
be promptly looked after, carefully handled and  
attended to.  
P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.  
JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee.  
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

**54 30 PER WEEK AT HOME.**

APPEARANCE IN LONDON AND TO THE  
READER.

"WHERE to, sir?" asked the cabman,  
whose Hansom had just been engaged by  
one of the passengers pouring out of a  
crowded train from Liverpool. "Where to,  
Sir?"

The gentleman who had the bronzed  
features, well-developed muscles, and  
lithic, easy movements of a man accus-  
tomed to an out-door life, did not answer  
the question till it was repeated. He  
was leaning forward, alternately survey-  
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the motley throngs of people hurrying to  
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The cabman, who had been furtively  
surveying his fare, and drawing his own  
conclusions from the stranger's rather  
unconventional attire, touched his hat  
and ventured another query.

"West End or City, sir? Some gent  
like one, some the t'other. You're a  
stranger in London, I s'pose?"

A slight nod checked his disposition to  
be too familiar.

"My good fellow. I must leave to you  
the choice of locality; only take me  
where I am most likely to get a glimpse  
of the sky, and a breath of air. Doe  
the sun never shine on this murky metro-  
polis?"

"Lor' bless ye, sir, their ain't a health-  
ier place in the world than this 'ere Lon-  
don!" he was emphatically told; but  
gaining no other response than an incre-  
dulous shrug cabby clambered to his  
seat, and at a brisk pace for one of the  
palatial hotels to be found in the aristoc-  
ratic purlieus of Belgravia. He had de-  
cided in his own mind that he had got  
hold of one of those fortunate men who  
occasionally find their way back from the  
"golden Americas," with pockets well  
lined with the rich ore they have toiled  
to gain. Acting on this belief, and his  
reputed readiness of the so-called *luck*  
fellows to submit to be fleeced, he asked  
when his fare alighted, nearly treble the  
sum to which he was entitled for the  
journey.

But he fell into a strange error, when  
he imagined that the frank good humour  
on which he traded evinced the weakness  
of a nature easily duped. The dark  
brows of the stranger contracted, the  
curiously bright eyes subjected his surl  
face to a keen scrutiny, and he was  
sharply checked.

"It seems a large sum to demand for  
so short a ride! If it is justly your due  
you shall have it, but I should like to be  
satisfied on that point before I pay you."

The stranger's temperate manner en-  
couraged cabby to make a saucy retort.

"Do you think I wish to cheat you?"

"How can I tell?" he was quietly  
asked.

"It's what my Lord Miffington a  
ways gives me for bringing him here,  
said the man, in testy tones; "and a  
real gentleman as knows himself would  
think of offering no less."

"Then I am not a gentleman, accord-  
ing to your definition of the word," was  
the prompt reply; "for I never submit  
to imposition, if I know it."

"No gentleman!—of course you're no  
or you wouldn't try to wrong a poor cha-  
like me out of his hard earnings," said  
the cabby who was beginning to lose his  
temper, now he saw no advantages to be  
reaped by civility.

A dark flush dyed the stranger  
checks, and his hands clenched ominou-  
ly; but still he restrained himself, and  
turning from the driver, he appealed to  
the bystanders.

"Will any one kindly tell me how  
much I ought to pay this man?"

A young officer, who was leisurely  
strolling by, in his way home from a pa-  
ade, paused as the appeal fell on his ear.  
He had heard the greater part of the con-  
fession, and sympathized with the stran-  
ger; yet, with an Englishman's nation-  
al unwillingness to interfere in other folk  
affairs, he was still hesitating, when  
water from the hotel came forward and



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...apanee, Ontario.  
...S. WILLIAMS, E. N. COOPER, M.A.  
...Official Assignee

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STEAM ENGINES, and all kinds of  
Machinery made to order. Also all kinds  
of Machinery repaired on the shortest  
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**Hartford Fire Insurance Co.**  
ESTABLISHED 1810.  
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.  
AMOUNT DEPOSITED IN CAN-  
ADA in accordance with the Act  
130,000.

Insures property against fire as low  
as any other reliable company. All  
losses equitably adjusted and promptly  
paid in Canada funds or Gold. Isolated  
dwellings insured, at exceedingly  
low rates.

**H. L. GEDDES, Agent.**  
for Napanee and vicinity.

**Harris & Empey,**  
(Successors to J. C. Bogart.)  
**Livery & Sale Stables,**  
JOHN STREET,  
South of Dundas Street, Napanee Ont.

The best Matched Teams and Single Rigs  
always on hand. Carriages, Cutters, Sleigh Robes, &c., the best  
in the country. No-4 ff.

**TO RENT,**  
The dwelling known as Dr. Oronhyza-  
tekha's.  
Apply to  
**W. S. WILLIAMS.**

**Last Notice.**

**ACCOUNTS** for Dental Services, must  
be paid forthwith. Office hours  
from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., over Spencer's  
Clothing Store.

**TERMS CASH.**  
**S. T. CLEMENTS, L. D. S.**  
21-4in.

**STRENGTH for the DEBILITATED.**

**PHOSFOZONE,**  
The Great Remedy for  
Indigestion, Weakness of the Limbs,  
To rpo of the Liver.

The history of this preparation is simply a record  
of uninterrupted success, and probably no  
proprietary article was ever recommended to the  
public of any country by such a large number of  
Physicians who have endorsed, in the most un-  
reserved and unqualified manner, this celebrated  
medicine. Sold by all Druggists, and prepared in  
the Laboratory of the Proprietors, Nos. 41 and  
34 St. Jean Baptiste street, Montreal. 24.

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**ADVERTISING**  
A book containing a list of towns in the U. S.  
having 5,000 pop. and the newspapers having  
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in the Boot and Shoe line, in the shop, opposite  
the Campbell House, Napanee, at the sign of the  
"Big Boot." Having engaged Mr. Geo. Mitchell,  
formerly in the employ of Messrs. McRossie &  
Downey, he intends to manufacture all kinds of  
custom work of the very best material and work-  
manship, and solicits a continuance of public  
patronage.  
Repairing done on short notice, and on liberal  
terms. 8-ff. **BENONI BRIGGS.**

## MARBLE & MARBLE

**Monuments, Headstones, etc.,**  
Carved in newest style in American and Foreign  
Marble and carefully put up in any part  
of the country at reasonable rates.  
ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY WORK DONE  
WITH CARE AND PROMPTNESS.  
Call before you engage elsewhere. Dundas st.,  
nearly opposite Beeman's corner.  
10-6m. **V. KOUBER.**

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book ever issued, entitled  
**SELF-PRESERVATION**  
Price only \$1. Sent by mail  
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treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline,  
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concomitant ills and untold miseries that result  
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the book. This book was written by the most ex-  
tensive and probably the most skillful practitioner  
in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jew-  
elled medal by the National Medical Association.  
A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest  
Steel Engravings—a mar-  
vel of art and beauty—  
sent FREE to all. Send  
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**PEABODY MEDICAL**  
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address  
**BEALS & FOSTER,**  
22, 41 Park Row (Times Building), New York

## Napanee Brewery.

**X X X**  
**ALE.**

## JOHN BOWEY,

In thanking the trade for the liberal patronage  
extended to him since his establishment in busi-  
ness, begs to call attention to the

**Superior Quality of Ale**  
He is now manufacturing. The XXX brand is  
equal to any made in Canada, and he is prepared  
to supply the trade in Barrels, Half Barrels, etc.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
**JNO. BOWEY.**  
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No-4 ff.

**SAWS**  
SOLID AND INSERTED TOOTH  
**SAW GUMMIES**  
CIRCULAR SAW EELS & SAW  
CUTS  
Sawing Engine Work.  
LONDON, ENGL.  
Sole Importers for Canada.

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GRADUATE OF  
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May be consulted on all diseases of Domesti-  
cated Animals, personally at Campbell House  
or by letter.  
TERMS MODERATE  
OFFICE—Bridge Street.



## 1877 SEASON 1877.

## PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.

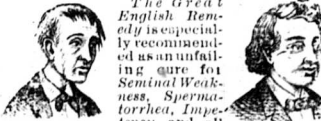
**The Steamer Shannon,**  
CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON,  
will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY  
(Sundays excepted) as follows:  
LEAVING PICTON at 6 a. m., calling at interme-  
diate ports, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30.  
RETURNING TO PICTON—Leaves Napanee at 3  
o'clock, p. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriv-  
ing in Picton at about 6:30.  
This is the cheapest and most expeditious  
route to all points EAST, and affords passengers  
three hours time in the flourishing town of Nap-  
anee for business or pleasure, before embark-  
ing on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East.  
When returning, connects with the Merchants'  
Express Train from Montreal, thereby making  
the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Pic-  
ton. Bonded Merchandise (or other freight), will  
be promptly looked after, carefully handled and  
attended to.  
**P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.**  
**JOHN BOWEY,** do Napanee.  
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

**54-30 PER WEEK AT HOME.**  
Samples and Watch free to all  
Address, **MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., P.Q.**  
F 236 St. James Street, Montreal

## WANTED.

We want reliable, energetic canvassing  
agents in every town in the Dominion for  
the new "Illustrated History of the Do-  
minion of Canada." This work is truly  
magnificent, containing over 2,000 double  
column quarto pages, and over 300 superb  
full page engravings. The work is pub-  
lished in Parts, on a plan which insures  
its welcome to every English reading  
family. To energetic young men and ladies,  
who are willing to work, we will guaran-  
tee a permanent position for two years,  
and GOOD PAY. Don't fail write! to for our  
private terms, sample pages, etc. This  
is a grand opportunity for school teachers  
to make more than double their salaries  
without interfering with their profes-  
sional duties. The works being manu-  
factured at a cost of over \$20,000 for the  
literary, artistic and mechanical work of  
producing the plates by the old well  
known, reliable Lovell Printing and Pub-  
lishing Co., of Montreal. All letters from  
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General agents as follows:  
**HAZEN B. BIGNEY & Co.,**  
28 and 30 St. Francis Xavier Street,  
MONTREAL, QUE.

## Dr. William Gray's Specific Medicine.

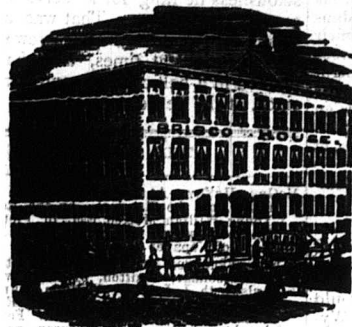
  
The Great  
English Rem-  
edy ispecially  
recommended  
as an unfail-  
ing cure for  
Seminal Weak-  
ness, Sperma-  
torrhoea, Impu-  
tency, and all  
Depositing diseases that After  
follow as a sequence of Self Abuse, as Loss of  
Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back,  
Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many  
other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consump-  
tion and Premature Grave, all of which as a  
rule are first caused by deviating from the path  
of nature and indulgence.  
The Specific Medicine is the result of a life  
study and many years of experience in treating  
these special diseases. Pamphlet free by mail.  
The Special Medicine is sold by all Druggists  
at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will  
be sent by mail on receipt of the money by ad-  
dressing.  
**WILLIAM GRAY & Co.,**  
Windsor, Ont.

journey.  
But he fell into a strange error when  
he imagined that the frank good humour  
on which he traded evinced the weakness  
of a nature easily duped. The dark  
brows of the stranger contracted, the  
curiously bright eyes subjected his surly  
face to a keen scrutiny, and he was  
sharply catch'ed.  
"It seems a large sum to demand for  
so short a ride! If it is justly your due,  
you shall have it, but I should like to be  
satisfied on that point before I pay you."  
The stranger's temperate manner en-  
couraged cabby to make a saucy retort.  
"Do you think I wish to cheat you?"  
"How can I tell?" he was quietly  
asked.  
"It's what my Lord Mufflington al-  
ways gives me for bringing him here,"  
said the man, in testy tones; "and no  
real gentleman as knows himself would  
think of offering no less."  
"Then I am not a gentleman, accord-  
ing to your definition of the word," was  
the prompt reply; "for I never submit  
to imposition, if I know it."  
"No gentleman!—of course you're not,  
or you wouldn't try to wrong a poor chap  
like me out of his hard earnings," said  
the cabby who was beginning to lose his  
temper, now he saw no advantages to be  
reaped by civility.  
A dark flush dyed the stranger's  
checks, and his hands clenched ominously;  
but still he restrained himself, and,  
turning from the driver, he appealed to  
the bystanders.  
"Will any one kindly tell me how  
much I ought to pay this man?"  
A young officer, who was leisurely  
strolling by, on his way home from a pa-  
rade, paused as the appeal fell on his ear.  
He had heard the greater part of the col-  
loquy, and sympathized with the stran-  
ger; yet, with an Englishman's national  
unwillingness to interfere in other folks'  
affairs, he was still hesitating, when a  
water from the hotel came forward and  
gave the required information.  
"You are sure of this?" he was point-  
edly asked. "Quite sure that the sum  
you name is the correct one?"  
"As soon as he had received the required  
assurance, the traveller counted out the  
precise number of coins of the realm, and  
offered them to cabby, by whom they  
were pocketed after some grumbling, and  
an attempt to play the bully, that was  
checked by something in the air and at-  
titude his fare was taking.  
As he turned to clamber to his perch,  
he was seized by the collar and swung  
sharply round; and now there was a look  
in the stranger's face that told how he  
had played with fire, when he sought to  
dupe the hot-blooded young fellow in  
whose grasp he was writhing.  
"Stay, my man! You have not had  
all I owe you! Scoundrel! do you think  
I shall let your attempt to rob me go  
unpunished? Give me his whip, some  
one, and I'll teach him how we serve  
roughish drivers at 'Frisco!" (San Fran-  
cisco.)  
A fracas was now impending, but the  
officer was too generous not to make an  
effort to prevent it; and, throwing away  
his cigar, he stepped to the side of the  
angry Californian, and laid a persuasive  
hand on his broad shoulders.  
"My dear sir, take a Londoner's ad-  
vice, and let the scamp go! There's no  
honour to be won in a street row; you  
will only create a scene, and give your  
opponent the advantage!"  
At first he was heard with displeas-  
ure, The stranger frowned, and asked  
him what he meant. "Is it your Lon-  
don fashion to let any fellow cheat you?"  
"But he has not cheated you, for you  
were too sharp for him; and as you have  
saved your pocket, you may as well  
spare him the punishment. He has had  
a wholesome fright, and is no match for  
you. Besides, the police would be here  
directly, and you would not care to spend  
your first night in town in studying the  
interior of a cell at a station-house!"  
The irate fare drew himself up haughti-  
ly, as if to ask, "Who would dare arrest  
me!" but the pleasant, yet half-quizzical

# Napanee Express

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

NAPANEE, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1877.



**BRISCO HOUSE,**  
NAPANEE, ONT.

**POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.**

First-Class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Omnibus to and from all Trains and Boats.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

**PAISLEY HOUSE.**

(John St. opposite the Market.)  
**NAPANEE, ONT.**

A First Class Hotel centrally located, with excellent yard and stabling accommodation.

**CHAS. PAISLEY,**

PROPRIETOR.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL,**  
**BELLEVILLE.**

Every Accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

35.

**A. P. FARRELL,**  
PROPRIETOR.

**MCDONALD HOUSE,**  
(Late Clark House)

**BRIGHTON, ONT.**

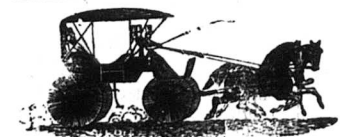
Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Campbellford.  
Buss to and from the cars. 39-yl.

**Land for Sale**  
**30,000 ACRES.**

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres; also of City, Town and Village property, in all parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low prices and easy terms.  
Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets Napanee.

**JAMES F. BARTLES.**

Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.



**POTTER BROS.,**  
**LIVERY AND SALE STABLES**

(ADJOINING THE BRISCO HOUSE.)  
NAPANEE, ONT.

We keep nothing but First-Class

## Poetry.

### A Turned-Down Page.

There's a turned-down page, as some writers say  
In every human life—  
A hidden story of happier days  
Of peace amid the strife.

A folded leaf that the world knows not—  
A love-dream rudely crushed:  
The sight of a foe that is not forgot,  
Altho' the voice be hushed.

The far distant sounds of a harp's soft strings,  
An echo on the air:  
The hidden page may be full of such things,  
Of things, that once were fair.

There is a hidden page in each life, and mine  
A story might unfold;  
But the end was sad of the dream divine—  
It better rests untold.

## Literature.

### THE LILY OF ST. ERNE.

BY L. CROW.

#### CHAPTER I.

WHEREIN A TRAVELLER MAKES HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN LONDON AND TO THE READER.

"Where to, sir?" asked the cabman, whose Hansom had just been engaged by one of the passengers pouring out of a crowded train from Liverpool. "Where to, Sir?"

The gentleman who had the bronzed features, well-developed muscles, and lithe, easy movements of a man accustomed to an out-door life, did not answer the question till it was repeated. He was leaning forward, alternately surveying the huge glass-roofed terminus, and the motley throngs of people hurrying to and fro, with the amused and interested air of one to whom such a scene has the charm of novelty. When he did reply, it was with a smile at his own ignorance. "Where to? 'Pon my word, I don't know. Take me to some hotel; you can find a decent one, I suppose? And be quick about it, for I am half starved."

The cabman, who had been fruitively surveying his fare, and drawing his own conclusions from the stranger's rather unconventional attire, touched his hat, and ventured another query. "West End or City, sir? Some gent's like one, some the t'other. You're a stranger in London, I s'pose?"

A slight nod checked his disposition to be too familiar. "My good fellow, I must leave to you the choice of locality; only take me where I am most likely to get a glimpse of the sky, and a breath of air. Does the sun never shine on this murky metropolis?"

"Lor' bless ye, sir, their ain't a healthier place in the world than this 'ere London!" he was emphatically told; but gaining no other response than an incredulous shrug cabby clambered to his seat, and at a brisk pace for one of the palatial hotels to be found in the aristocratic purlieus of Belgravia. He had decided in his own mind that he had got hold of one of those fortunate men who occasionally find their way back from the "golden Americas," with pockets well-lined with the rich ore they have toiled to gain. Acting on this belief, and the

look of his adversary made him feel ashamed of his impetuosity, and he flung the trembling cabman from him.

"It's hard to let him go," he muttered, regretfully, "for he richly deserved a thrashing! But you are quite right, sir," he frankly added; "it would be a folly to commence my English career with such a quarrel, especially as it would be at variance with your customs; though I still think our summary method of settling a dispute the best."

"If might and right always went together, I should agree with you," was the laughing reply; "and, I dare say, it answers well enough in unsettled countries where every man must take care of himself. But here the law arranges our differences for us; and you know the old adage—'At Rome we must be Romans.'"

Raising his hat the officer was passing on, leaving the new arrival to follow his luggage, which the porters were carrying into the hotel, but his steps were arrested by an earnest entreaty that he would remain.

"Don't go yet! Yours is the first friendly voice I have heard, and I should like to know you better! Come and try some of the cigars I have in one of my trunks, and give me another word or two of your good counsel. But you don't know me," the gentleman added, as he saw that his new acquaintance hesitated. "My name is Max Havering, an Englishman by descent, a Californian by birth and education. I am visiting the mother-country for a holiday, and to look up my paternal relatives. As yet I don't know a soul, and it's such wretched work dining alone, that I hope you'll not refuse my invitation!"

He spoke with such a pleasant, winning warmth, that British reserve thawed, and Captain Renton answered with equal cordiality.

"I regret to be obliged to say that I have an engagement for the evening, which I must keep; but I have an hour to spare, which I shall be happy to spend with you. I am a Captain in the Guards, and my name is Renton—Charles Renton."

The gentleman shook hands and went into the hotel together. The rather fastidious Guardsman was not in the habit of fraternising with strangers; but he had not been able to resist Max Havering's genial manner; and there mutual liking increased when the cigars had been unpacked, pronounced excellent, and something warming imbibed to keep out the fogs of the cheerless March day, while a substantial meal was being prepared for the hungry traveller.

Max was an amusing companion, for he was young, bold, and light-hearted, and he came fresh from one of those half-peopled countries, miles and miles of whose virgin soil still remain untrod; while Captain Renton was sufficiently romantic and adventurous to listen with interest and question him eagerly when he described life as it is in the Far West, with all those vivid and graphic details that only eye-witnesses can give.

But a closer observer than the gay, thoughtless Max would have noticed how even in their unreserved chat, the difference of education and disposition made itself known. Charlie Renton said so little about himself, that, when the young men parted, Max scarcely knew more concerning him than the name and ad-

most happy; but I thought you spoke of leaving town immediately."

"Why, so I shall; and therefore I suppose I must decline your invitation, though I should like to have a peep at the great dusty camp of which your nation seems so proud."

"Then why not say yes? There will be a review on the Long Valley on Saturday, and I should like to make you confess that our soldiers are worth seeing when they play the game of war."

"I'd be delighted to accept," said Max, frankly; "but I fancy I would not be polite to my father's relatives to roam about and enjoy myself still I have paid my respects to them. As soon as I return from Cornwall, I shall look you up."

"Cornwall, did you say?" and Captain Renton looked decidedly inquisitive. "I also have friends in that country, whom I propose visiting—probably in the course of a week or two."

"Then it's just possible that we may meet there. I hope we shall, though the name of the particular village for which I am bound has escaped my memory. Must you really be going, just, too, as they have brought a dinner that looks so appetizing?"

"Don't let me detain you from it," said Captain Renton, shaking hands with the hospitable Californian; "and don't forget your promise to look me up at Aldershot."

Max nodded.

"Always providing we do not run against each other earlier. By the bye, you have not given me that word of advice."

"No, indeed!" was the laughing reply; "there's no occasion for it, while you can take care of yourself so well, especially against the attacks of extortionate cabmen. There is one thing, however, I will suggest, as I am sure you are too sensible to be offended."

But he paused, and looked at Max inquiringly, till encouraged with a laughing "Say on, Macduff!"

"Go and see one of our West End tailors before you leave London, for the fashions of San Francisco vary in some particulars from ours, and no man likes to look peculiar when he first makes the acquaintance of his relatives."

Max surveyed his loose suit, compared it with the well-made attire of the Guardsman, and reddened a little at the contrast. But he thanked him warmly for the suggestion, and followed him to the door, saying, "You may as well give me the address of your Cornish friends, for I shall call upon you while you are with them, if they will not look agast at the intrusion."

Captain Renton scribbled it on a leaf torn from his pocket-book, but remarked at the same time, "I suppose I ought to warn you that, as I am barely tolerated at Ruan Abbey myself, there may not be a very gracious reception accorded to one of my acquaintances."

"Shall I chance that?" he was frankly asked, "or would you rather I stayed away?"

Something like a jealous spasm shot through Charlie Renton's heart. The beautiful Eleanor, for whose sake he was ready to leave London at the commencement of the season, was rarely kind, and always coy. Sometimes, he could have sworn that she loved him; but more frequently she held him at bay, with a



## NAPANEE, CNT.

A First Class Hotel centrally located, with excellent yard and stabling accommodation.  
CHAS. PAISLEY,  
PROPRIETOR.

## QUEEN'S HOTEL, BELLEVILLE

Every Accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

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Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.



## POTTER BROS., IVERY AND SALE STABLES

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NAPANEE, ONT.

We keep nothing but First-Class horses and vehicles, and at REASONABLE PRICES



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Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

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Address: MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. P. O.

READER.

"WHERE to, sir?" asked the cabman, whose Hansom had just been engaged by one of the passengers pouring out of a crowded train from Liverpool. "Where to, Sir?"

The gentleman who had the bronzed features, well-developed muscles, and lithe, easy movements of a man accustomed to an out-door life, did not answer the question till it was repeated. He was leaning forward, alternately surveying the huge glass-roofed terminus, and the motley throngs of people hurrying to and fro, with the amused and interested air of one to whom such a scene has the charm of novelty. When he did reply, it was with a smile at his own ignorance.

"Where to? 'Pon my word, I don't know. Take me to some hotel; you can find a decent one, I suppose? And be quick about it, for I am half starved."

The cabman, who had been furiously surveying his fare, and drawing his own conclusions from the stranger's rather unconventional attire, touched his hat, and ventured another query.

"West End or City, sir? Some gents like one, some the 't'other. You're a stranger in London, I s'pose?"

A slight nod checked his disposition to be too familiar.

"My good fellow. I must leave to you the choice of locality; only take me where I am most likely to get a glimpse of the sky, and a breath of air. Does the sun never shine on this murky metropolis?"

"'Lor' bless ye, sir, their ain't a healthier place in the world than this 'ere London!" he was emphatically told; but gaining no other response than an incredulous shrug cabby clambered to his seat, and at a brisk pace for one of the palatial hotels to be found in the aristocratic purlieus of Belgravia. He had decided in his own mind that he had got hold of one of those fortunate men who occasionally find their way back from the "golden Americas," with pockets well-lined with the rich ore they have toiled to gain. Acting on this belief, and the reputed readiness of the so-called *lucky fellows* to submit to be fleeced, he asked, when his fare alighted, nearly treble the sum to which he was entitled for the journey.

But he fell into a strange error when he imagined that the frank good humour on which he traded evinced the weakness of a nature easily duped. The dark brows of the stranger contracted, the curiously bright eyes subjected his surly face to a keen scrutiny, and he was sharply catechised.

"It seems a large sum to demand for so short a ride! If it is justly your due, you shall have it, but I should like to be satisfied on that point before I pay you."

The stranger's temperate manner encouraged cabby to make a saucy retort.

"Do you think I wish to cheat you?"

"How can I tell?" he was quietly asked.

"It's what my Lord Miffington always gives me for bringing him here," said the man, in testy tones; "and no real gentleman as knows himself would think of offering no less."

"Then I am not a gentleman, according to your definition of the word," was the prompt reply; "for I never submit to imposition, if I know it."

"No gentleman!—of course you're not, or you wouldn't try to wrong a poor chap like me out of his hard earnings," said the cabby who was beginning to lose his temper, now he saw no advantages to be reaped by civility.

A dark flush dyed the stranger's cheeks, and his hands clenched ominously; but still he restrained himself, and, turning from the driver, he appealed to the bystanders.

"Will any one kindly tell me how much I ought to pay this man?"

A young officer, who was leisurely strolling by, on his way home from a parade, paused as the appeal fell on his ear. He had heard the greater part of the colloquy, and sympathised with the stranger; yet, with an Englishman's national unwillingness to interfere in other folks' affairs, he was still hesitating, when a waiter from the hotel came forward and gave the required information.

of your good counsel. But you don't know me," the gentleman added, as he saw that his new acquaintance hesitated. "My name is Max Haveryng, an Englishman by descent, a Californian by birth and education. I am visiting the mother-country for a holiday, and to look up my paternal relatives. As yet I don't know a soul, and it's such wretched work dining alone, that I hope you'll not refuse my invitation!"

He spoke with such a pleasant, winning warmth, that British reserve thawed, and Captain Renton answered with equal cordiality.

"I regret to be obliged to say that I have an engagement for the evening, which I must keep; but I have an hour to spare, which I shall be happy to spend with you. I am a Captain in the Guards, and my name is Renton—Charles Renton."

The gentleman shook hands and went into the hotel together. The rather fastidious Guardsman was not in the habit of fraternising with strangers; but he had not been able to resist Max Haveryng's genial manner; and there mutual liking increased when the cigars had been unpacked, pronounced excellent, and something warming imbibed to keep out the fogs of the cheerless March day, while a substantial meal was being prepared for the hungry traveller.

Max was an amusing companion, for he was young, bold, and light-hearted, and he came fresh from one of those half-peopled countries, miles and miles of whose virgin soil still remain untrod; while Captain Renton was sufficiently romantic and adventurous to listen with interest and question him eagerly when he described life as it is in the Far West, with all those vivid and graphic details that only eye-witnesses can give.

But a closer observer than the gay, thoughtless Max would have noticed how even in their unreserved chat, the difference of education and disposition made itself known. Charlie Renton said so little about himself, that, when the young men parted, Max scarcely knew more concerning him than the name and address on the card he had thrust in his pocket; while the Californian, with unconscious egotism, had laid his inmost thoughts bare. He had nothing to conceal, and so he spoke openly of his position and prospects. He had been an orphan for some years. His father—a younger son—had emigrated during the first rush to the gold-fields, and, without joining in any of the wild speculations in which so many embarked, had contrived to amass money and make friends. He had married the pretty daughter of a Spanish merchant of Monterey, and settled down on a small estate he purchased in the valley of the Sacramento.

"And there I suppose, ought to be at this moment," added Max, thoughtfully, "looking after my cattle, and increasing my stock; but I have grown tired of living alone, or of varying my monotonous life with a few weeks in one of the cities. I am no gambler, and there is little else to amuse one there. Besides, I am not what you would call rich, and the loss of a few hundred dollars would be serious; so I was debating whether I should join and expedition to the Society Islands, or—don't laugh at me; you can't understand how wretched it is to have no society half the year round but one's own thoughts—*get married*; when I came by chance upon an old journal of my father's, kept while he was a lad staying at the home of his ancestors; and the whim seized me to come and view for myself the spots he describes so glowingly."

"A very good idea, travel enlarges a man's views, and makes him more practical," said Captain Renton, approvingly.

"But how did *la belle fancee* take the separation?"

Max coloured and laughed.

"Oh, she opened her dark eyes wonderfully, sighed a little, bade me take care of myself, and bring her all the latest fashions. I am not actually affianced to my cousin Elvira, so, you see, the affair is not as serious as you imagined."

"*Je comprends*; it hasn't reached the heart-breaking stage. You are still cool enough to be aware that she is not all angel!"

Captain Renton, shaking hands with the hospitable Californian; "and don't forget your promise to look me up at Aldershot."

Max nodded.

"Always providing we do not run against each other earlier. By the bye, you have not given me that word of advice."

"No, indeed!" was the laughing reply; "there's no occasion for it, while you can take care of yourself so well, especially against the attacks of extortionate cabmen. There is one thing, however, I will suggest, as I am sure you are too sensible to be offended."

But he paused, and looked at Max inquiringly, till encouraged with a laughing "Say on, Macduff!"

"Go and see one of our West End tailors before you leave London, for the fashions of San Francisco vary in some particulars from ours, and no man likes to look peculiar when he first makes the acquaintance of his relatives."

Max surveyed his loose suit, compared it with the well-made attire of the Guardsman, and reddened a little at the contrast. But he thanked him warmly for the suggestion, and followed him to the door, saying, "You may as well give me the address of your Cornish friends, for I shall call upon you while you are with them, if they will not look aghast at the intrusion."

Captain Renton scribbled it on a leaf torn from his pocket-book, but remarked at the same time, "I suppose I ought to warn you that, as I am barely tolerated at Ruan Abbey myself, there may not be a very gracious reception accorded to one of my acquaintances."

"Shall I chance that?" he was frankly asked, "or would you rather I stayed away?"

Something like a jealous spasm shot through Charlie Renton's heart. The beautiful Eleanor, for whose sake he was ready to leave London at the commencement of the season, was rarely kind, and always coy. Sometimes, he could have sworn that she loved him; but more frequently she held him at bay, with a haughty reserve that maddened him. What if this handsome, dashing Californian found that favour in her eyes which he could never obtain?

Two proud, however, to let Max see that he feared a rival, he answered, "Come if you feel any desire to see beautiful scenery or enjoy deep-sea fishing. You can have both in the neighbourhood of Ruan Abbey; and if I cannot promise you a welcome from its owners, I can get you the best of quarters at Jennifer Madron's, in the village; so I'll not say goodbye, but *au revoir*."

"I wish I had asked him where this Abbey is located," mused Max, as he sat enjoying his wine, when the cloth had been cleared. "The name sounds so familiar, that I must have seen it in my father's journal. I'll hunt it out."

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1877 SEASON 1877.

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sum to which he was entitled for the journey.

But he fell into a strange error when he imagined that the frank good humour on which he traded evinced the weakness of a nature easily duped. The dark brows of the stranger contracted, the curiously bright eyes subjected his surly face to a keen scrutiny, and he was sharply caught.

"It seems a large sum to demand for so short a ride! If it is justly your due, you shall have it, but I should like to be satisfied on that point before I pay you." The stranger's temperate manner encouraged caddy to make a saucy retort.

"Do you think I wish to cheat you?"

"How can I tell?" he was quietly asked.

"It's what my Lord Miffington always gives me for bringing him here," said the man, in testy tones; "and no real gentleman as knows himself would think of offering no less."

"Then I am not a gentleman, according to your definition of the word," was the prompt reply; "for I never submit to imposition, if I know it."

"No gentleman!—of course you're not, or you wouldn't try to wrong a poor chap like me out of his hard earnings," said the caddy who was beginning to lose his temper, now he saw no advantages to be reaped by civility.

A dark flush dyed the stranger's cheeks, and his hands clenched ominously; but still he restrained himself, and, turning from the driver, he appealed to the bystanders.

"Will any one kindly tell me how much I ought to pay this man?"

A young officer, who was leisurely strolling by, on his way home from a parade, paused at the appeal fell on his ear. He had heard the greater part of the colloquy, and sympathized with the stranger; yet, with an Englishman's national unwillingness to interfere in other folks' affairs, he was still hesitating, when a waiter from the hotel came forward and gave the required information.

"You are sure of this?" he was pointedly asked. "Quite sure that the sum you name is the correct one?"

As soon as he had received the required assurance, the traveller counted out the precise number of coins of the realm, and offered them to caddy, by whom they were pocketed after some grumbling, and an attempt to play the bully, that was checked by something in the air and attitude his fare was taking.

As he turned to clamber to his perch, he was seized by the collar and swung sharply round; and now there was a look in the stranger's face that told how he had played with fire, when he sought to dupe the hot-blooded young fellow in whose grasp he was writhing.

"Stay, my man! You have not had all I owe you! Scoundrel! do you think I shall let your attempt to rob me go unpunished? Give me his whip, some one, and I'll teach him how we serve roguish drivers at 'Frisco!" (San Francisco.)

A fracas was too impending, but the officer was too generous not to make an effort to prevent it; and, throwing away his cigar, he stepped to the side of the angry Californian, and laid a persuasive hand on his broad shoulders.

"My dear sir, take a Londoner's advice, and let the scamp go! There's no honour to be won in a street row; you will only create a scene, and give your opponent the advantage."

At first he was heard with displeasure. The stranger frowned, and asked him what he meant. "Is it your London fashion to let any fellow cheat you?"

"But he has not cheated you, for you were too sharp for him; and as you have saved your pocket, you may as well spare him the punishment. He has had a wholesome fright, and is no match for you. Besides, the police would be here directly, and you would not care to spend your first night in town in studying the interior of a cell at a station-house!"

The irate fare drew himself up haughtily, as if to ask, "Who would dare arrest me!" but the pleasant, yet half-quizzical

thoughts bare. He had nothing to conceal, and so he spoke openly of his position and prospects. He had been an orphan for some years. His father—a younger son—had emigrated during the first rush to the gold-fields, and, without joining in any of the wild speculations in which so many embarked, had contrived to amass money and make friends. He had married the pretty daughter of a Spanish merchant of Monterey, and settled down on a small estate he purchased in the valley of the Sacramento.

"And there I suppose, ought to be at this moment," added Max, thoughtfully, "looking after my cattle, and increasing my stock; but I have grown tired of living alone, or of varying my monotonous life with a few weeks in one of the cities. I am no gambler, and there is little else to amuse one there. Besides, I am not what you would call rich, and the loss of a few hundred dollars would be serious; so I was debating whether I should join and expedition to the Society Islands, or—don't laugh at me; you can't understand how wretched it is to have no society half the year round but one's own thoughts—get married; when I came by chance upon an old journal of my father's, kept while he was a lad staying at the home of his ancestors; and the whim seized me to come and view for myself the spots he describes so glowingly."

"A very good idea, travel enlarges a man's views, and makes him more practical," said Captain Renton, approvingly. "But how did *la belle fiancée* take the separation?"

Max coloured and laughed.

"Oh, she opened her dark eyes wonderingly, sighed a little, bade me take care of myself, and bring her all the latest fashions. I am not actually affianced to my cousin Elvira, so, you see, the affair is not as serious as you imagined."

"Je comprends; it hasn't reached the heart-breaking stage. You are still cool enough to be aware that she is not all angel!"

"Nay, by San Jago! she is comparably beautiful!" cried Max, with boyish enthusiasm. "Such eyes, such teeth; and her skin is wax-like in its purity! There is not a handsomer woman in the State! But still—"

"Oh, lukewarm lover, to end a summary of his lady's perfections with a *but*!" was the jesting comment upon his speech.

"I cannot help it," Max replied, with sudden gravity. "When I am with her—Elvira's father is wealthy and hospitably—when I am with her, I gaze, and adore, and fall into jealous furies whenever I see that she does not favour me more than half-a-dozen others; but when I get back to *Aguas Dulces*—my own little location—I find myself asking how Elvira would contrive to exist there. I cannot picture her delicate white hands sewing buttons on my hunting-shirt, or cooking my supper; and what society would one have with a wife who never reads or cares to walk abroad, and would take no interest in a fellow's pursuits? Bah! she will have married some luckier man before I get back to America; so why do I talk of her?"

Captain Renton smiled as he rose to depart, and hummed the old song—

"If she be not fair for me,  
What care I how fair she be?"

"Comfort yourself, *mon ami*," he added; "for I can perceive that *la donna* has not made a very lasting impression on you. If we should meet again before you return to California, I shall not be at all surprised to find you arranging to carry an English bride with you."

"If we meet again!" Max repeated. "Why, I hope we shall see a great deal of each other. I can't afford to let a friend drift away, while I am so wholly at sea, as I feel to be in this noisy London. Will you not smoke another cigar with me to-morrow?"

But Captain Renton shook his head. "I am only in town for the day. If you will come and dine with me at Aldershot, where I am on duty, I shall be

as bound that I will see her eyes which she could never obtain!"

Two proud, however, to let Max see that he feared a rival, he answered, "Come if you feel any desire to see beautiful scenery or enjoy deep-sea fishing. You can have both in the neighbourhood of Ruan Abbey; and if I cannot promise you a welcome from its owners, I can get you the best of quarters at Jennifer Madron's, in the village; so I'll not say goodbye, but *au revoir*."

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"Rode with my cousin, John Penruan, as far as the Abbey, from which he takes his name. He was half offended because I said it was a pity that such a fine building should be falling to decay, and quite fiercely asked me what a man could do who had no money. He is a strange, unsocial fellow, and I have been warned to avoid him."

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"It's the same!" said Max, sagely nodding his head; "and I must contrive to time my visit to Ruan Abbey so that I may meet this pleasant, gentlemanly, new acquaintance of mine. I wonder what he meant by saying that his presence is only tolerated at the Abbey! Perhaps wealth has not improved Mr. Penruan; but if he is not a genial host, why does Captain Renton insist on visiting him? It strikes me that I am just turning over the first page of romance, of which the gallant Captain is the hero; but I shall know more about it when I honour Mr. Penruan with a call."

Fresh from the unquestioning good fellowship of Californian life, and imbued with a notion that every one who had known and loved his excellent father would, for his sake, rejoice to see his son, Max Havering made no further delay in town than was involved in a visit to Poole's ere he went down into Cornwall. But a lapse of thirty or forty years had effected great alterations. The lovely scenes described in the journal of the elder Havering were there, just clothed in the first soft tints of early spring but the friends of his boyhood were dispersed or dead. His name was almost forgotten, and though the people to whom Max recalled it were civilly pleased to see him, no one testified that cordiality he had anticipated. It was, therefore, with a feeling of unwelcome depression that he found himself one evening ringing the large bell in the porch of Ruan Abbey, and speculating the while whether it would not have been wiser to give up all hope of being welcomed by a kinsman, and return to London.

(To be Continued.)

## Billingsisms.

I never had a man cum to me for advice, but before he got thru he had more advice to offer than to ask for.

To avoid all trouble or law suits from heirs and others, I have concluded to administer upon my own estate by spending it as I go along.

When an ole man marries a young wife the lov in the tranackshun is alwys on the one side, but the folly is equally divided.

A burnet is not so innsent az a katterpillar, but I venerate them more. There is one end oy them that no man kan with impunity phool with.



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DAY, NOV. 23, 1877.

NO. 30.

of his adversary made him feel  
ted of his impetuosity, and he flung  
smiling cabman from him.

"'s hard to let him go," he muttered.  
fully, "for he richly deserved a  
ing! But you are quite right, sir."  
nkly added; "it would be a folly  
nnence my English career with  
quarrel, especially as it would be  
iance with your customs; though  
think our summary method of set-  
dispute the best."

"might and right always went to-  
I should agree with you," was the  
ng reply; "and, I dare say, it an-  
well enough in unsettled countries  
every man must take care of him-  
But here the law arranges our dif-  
ferences for us; and you know the old  
—'At Rome we must be Romans.'"  
ag his, but the officer was passing on,  
for the new arrival to follow his lug-  
which the porters were carrying in-  
hotel, but his steps were arrested  
earnest entreaty that he would re-

n't go yet! Yours is the first  
ly voice I have heard, and I should  
know you better! Come and try  
of the cigars I have in one of my  
t, and give me another word or two  
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at his new acquaintance hesitated.  
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most happy; but I thought you spoke of  
leaving town immediately."

"Why, so I shall; and therefore I sup-  
pose I must decline your invitation,  
though I should like to have a peep at  
the great dusty camp of which your nation  
seems so proud."

"Then why not say yes? There will  
be a review on the Long Valley on Satur-  
day, and I should like to make you con-  
fess that our soldiers are worth seeing  
when they play the game of war."

"I'd be delighted to accept," said Max,  
frankly; "but I fancy I would not be  
polite to my father's relatives to roam  
about and enjoy myself till I have paid  
my respects to them. As soon as I return  
from Cornwall, I shall look you up."

"Cornwall, did you say?" and Captain  
Renton looked decidedly inquisitive. "I  
also have friends in that country, whom  
I propose visiting—probably in the course  
of a week or two."

"Then it's just possible that we may  
meet there. I hope we shall, though the  
name of the particular village for which  
I am bound has escaped my memory.  
Must you really be going, just, too, as  
they have brought a dinner that looks so  
appetizing?"

"Don't let me detain you from it," said  
Captain Renton, shaking hands with the  
hospitable Californian; "and don't forget  
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## Varieties.

He Lipped.

Mr. Sayre, of Lexington, was troubled  
with a lip. One day the overseer of one  
of his farms came to headquarters to say  
he wanted some porkers. "Very well,"  
said Mr. Sayre, "go and buy four or five  
thowth and pigth and put them on the  
farm." The man inquired if he should  
take the money with him to pay for them.  
"No," said Sayre, "they all know me.  
Thend them here, and I'll pay." In a  
fortnight's time the overseer reappeared  
with the information that he had been all  
over the country, but could not get more  
than 900 pigs. "Nine hundred pigth!"  
exclaimed the employer; "who told you  
to buy 900 pigth?" "Why, you did,  
sir," replied the overseer; "You told me  
to buy four or five thousand pigs; and I  
tried to do it." "I did no thuth thing,"  
said Sayre; "I told you to buy four or  
five thowth and their little pigth."

A wood teamster yesterday had some  
business to transact with the occupant of  
a room in the top storey of a block on  
Griswold Street, and as he reached the  
landing of the last flight of stairs his heel  
caught and down he rolled, bumping  
from stair to stair, and unable to catch  
hold of anything.

A lawyer leaned over the stairs, as he  
heard the noise, and shouted:

"You'll strike bottom pretty quick—  
don't get discouraged."

"Oh, I know just where I am, I count-  
ed the stairs when I went up!" replied  
the teamster.

As he landed, he rubbed his bruised  
back, and looking up the stairs, he mused:

"I counted fourteen steps going up and  
fifteen bumps coming down. Something  
wrong with the architecture of this build-  
ing!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A minister taking a walk on a fine day,  
between Dunbar and a neighboring vil-  
lage, saw a man, evidently the worse of  
drink, measuring the road from side to  
side, when he said to himself, "How  
will I get past that wretched creature?"  
He then bethought himself of a break in  
the hedge, which opened up a way to  
some standing corn, by lying down  
among which, the man, he thought,  
without seeing him would pass on. But  
no! The man having got his eye upon  
him, when entering into the place of re-  
treat, wet directly to it, and lifting up his  
hands, said, "Oh! I'm sorry, sorry at  
this. It's nothing for me to gang off the  
course; but, oh! if awt' to see what I  
see." The minister then said, "O, man,  
John, go awa', ye're drunk." "Me  
drunk?" said the man; "faith sir, I'm no  
sae drunk as yoursel"—for I can keep the  
road!"

### How A Millionaire Stopped Smoking.

William H. Vanderbilt was, at one  
time, greatly addicted to the habit of  
smoking. One day, on their way to St.  
Petersburg, on board the steam yacht  
Northern Star, the father and son were  
walking on deck. The latter was puffing  
away his after-dinner cigar. "I wish  
you would give up that smoking of yours."

THE

## "Express" Job Rooms.

We are this week, giving extensive orders for a  
new assortment of

### PLAIN AND FANCY JOB TYPE,

from the best Canadian and American Found-  
ries, and will before the 25th inst., be in a po-  
sition to turn out all classes of work in a style  
not to be surpassed by any office in the Province.

### WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF FINE & COLORED WORK.

Prices Low. Give us a Call.

### WITH THE RUSSIANS IN BULGARIA.

DIFFICULTY OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

(Correspondence London News.)

We have just had a foretaste of what  
the rainy season will be, for a storm of  
a week or ten days has given us suffi-  
ciently vivid impressions of the possibilities  
of a town like Simniza, and they are  
disheartening to contemplate. The first  
day or two of rain it was within the power  
of a strong man with a pair of tall boots  
to go to post, but in the course of the  
week the building used for the office of  
post and telegraph was an island in a sea  
of black mud of the consistency of soft  
butter up to the bellies of the horses,  
and the only way to go to the post was on  
horseback, or in a strong waggon towed  
through the mud by a good team. As for  
the streets in the neighborhood of the  
hotel, circus, restaurants, an, in fact, the  
centre of the town, they were morasses  
strewn with broken carts buried nearly  
out of sight in the mud horses dead or  
choking to death in their last feeble ef-  
fort to rise from the depths of the slough  
into which they had fallen exhausted with  
the struggle to haul the clumsy cart  
through the streets. Those who had to  
go on foot picked out a sticky path along  
the shanties and fences, sometimes re-  
quiring assistance to get out of a place  
into which they had ventured in the hope  
of being able to cross the street.

Soldiers in their long boots waded  
along to their posts entirely drenched,  
and the half-naked Wallachian hugged  
his sheepskin jacket to his sides, and  
went about with bare legs. Such a spec-  
tacle of human misery as I witnessed in  
that storm has rarely met my eyes before  
and it is scarcely to be described. All  
the time the shuffe trains were toiling  
along on their way to the front, the  
miserable oxen staggering through the  
mire, and the half-soaked driver  
crouched upon his load with scarcely  
courage enough left to flourish his whip  
or emit his accustomed yell. At night  
fire was often impossible, but when there  
was a lull in the storm everywhere along  
the road blazed little fires of cornstalks  
or carefully guarded chips, and a circle of  
peasants in sheepskin caps and jackets,  
their long tangled hair dripping with wet,  
stretched out their stiff fingers into the  
welcomed heat of the flame, and so lived  
through the long hours of darkness, un-  
til the higher temperature of daylight  
made it possible to sleep even in wet  
garments. Along the marsh between  
Simniza and the bridges the soft soil was  
so wet it became and trodden into paste,  
that the trains only with the greatest dif-  
ficulty, and after hours of hard work,  
could reach the platform. The *chassees*  
leading directly from the bluff to the  
bridge is still in the course of prepara-  
tion, the ditches and dykes already  
made have only served thus far to pre-  
vent free passage to the river. Every-  
thing finishes at last, and even this short  
piece of roadway may be complete in  
time to be of service in the winter. Over  
the bridges moved wearily the long lines  
of carts, the wheels solid with mud and  
dragging upon the platforms of the boats  
ankle-deep layers of mire, which required  
a force of men continually at work to re-

u. I am a Captain in the Guards, name is Renton—Charles Ren-

gentleman shook hands and went hotel together. The rather fastidiousman was not in the habit of sing with strangers; but he had able to resist Max Haverying's manner; and there mutual liking when the cigars had been unpronounced excellent, and some-arming imbibed to keep out the cheerless March day, while a meal was being prepared for gry traveller.

was an amusing companion, for ous, bold, and light-hearted, and fresh from one of those half-countries, miles and miles of virgin soil still remain untrod; Captain Renton was sufficiently candid and adventurous to listen with and question him eagerly when he lived life as it is in the Far West, those vivid and graphic details y eye-witnesses can give.

a closer observer than the gay, less Max would have noticed how their unreserved chat, the difference in education and disposition made known. Charlie Renton said so out himself, that, when the young rted, Max scarcely knew more ing him than the name and add- the card he had thrust in his while the Californian, with un- egotism, had laid his inmost bare. He had nothing to con- d so he spoke openly of his posi- prospects. He had been an for some years. His father—a son—had emigrated during the h to the gold-fields, and, without in any of the wild speculations in many embarked, had contrived to money and make friends. He had the pretty daughter of a Spanish it of Monterey, and settled down mall estate he purchased in the f the Sacramento.

there I suppose, ought to be at nent," added Max, thoughtfully; after my cattle, and increasing t; but I have grown tired of living of varying my monotonous life w weeks in one of the cities. I ambler, and there is little else to ne there. Besides, I am not u would call rich, and the loss of undred dollars would be serious; debating whether I should join egition to the Society Islands, or laugh at me; you can't under- ow wretched it is to have no alf the year round but one's own —get married; when I came by upon an old journal of my kept while he was a lad staying one of his ancestors; and the eized me to come and view for he spots he describes so glow-

ry good idea, travel enlarges a ws, and makes him more practi- ed Captain Renton, approvingly. w did la belle fiancée take the n?"

coloured and laughed. she opened her dark eyes wonder- ghed a little, bade me take care f, and bring her all the latest t. I am not actually affianced to in Elvira, so, you see, the affair serious as you imagined." uprends; it hasn't reached the aking stage. You are still cool to be aware that she is not all

by San Jago! she is comparably y!" cried Max, with boyishlun- "Such eyes, such teeth; and is wax-like in its purity! There handsome woman in the State!

ukewarm lover, to end a summary y's perfections with a but "was ig comment upon his speech.

not help it," Max replied, with gravity. "When I am with her's father is wealthy and hospi- ten I am with her, I gaze, and id fall into jealous furies when- e that she does not favour me n half-a-dozen others; but when k to *Agua Dulce*—my own tion—I find myself asking how

"Go and see one of our West End tailors before you leave London, for the fashions of San Francisco vary in some particulars from ours, and no man likes to look peculiar when he first makes the acquaintance of his relatives."

Max surveyed his loose suit, compared it with the well-made attire of the Guardsman, and reddened a little at the contrast. But he thanked him warmly for the suggestion, and followed him to the door, saying, "You may as well give me the address of your Cornish friends, for I shall call upon you while you are with them, if they will not look aghast at the intrusion."

Captain Renton scribbled it on a leaf torn from his pocket-book, but remarked at the same time, "I suppose I ought to warn you that, as I am barely tolerated at Ruan Abbey myself, there may not be a very gracious reception accorded to one of my acquaintances."

"Shall I chance that?" he was frankly asked, "or would you rather I stayed away?"

Something like a jealous spasm shot through Charlie Renton's heart. The beautiful Eleanor, for whose sake he was ready to leave London at the commencement of the season, was rarely kind, and always coy. Sometimes, he could have sworn that she loved him; but more frequently she held him at bay, with a haughty reserve that maddened him. What if this handsome, dashing Californian found that favour in her eyes which he could never obtain!

Two proud, however, to let Max see that he feared a rival, he answered, "Come if you feel any desire to see beautiful scenery or enjoy deep-sea fishing. You can have both in the neighbourhood of Ruan Abbey; and if I cannot promise you a welcome from its owners, I can get you the best of quarters at Jennifer Madron's, in the village; so I'll not say good-bye, but *au revoir*."

"I wish I had asked him where this Abbey is located," mused Max, as he sat enjoying his wine, when the cloth had been cleared. "The name sounds so familiar, that I must have seen it in my father's journal. I'll hunt it out."

Accordingly, though page after page of the faded and almost illegible manuscript the Californian pored, till he found the passage he sought. It was a brief account of a tour along the coast, made in the writer's boyhood, and contained these words:—

"Rode with my cousin, John Penruan, as far as the Abbey, from which he takes his name. He was half offended because I said it was a pity that such a fine building should be falling to decay, and quite fiercely asked me what a man could do who had no money. He is a strange, unsocial fellow, and I have been warned to avoid him."

Beneath these lines, and evidently written some years afterwards, was the following note:—

"John Penruan is rich enough now to rebuild the old Abbey, for news has reached me that he is married to the widow of a millionaire."

"It's the same!" said Max, sagely nodding his head; "and I must contrive to time my visit to Ruan Abbey so that I may meet this pleasant, gentlemanly, new acquaintance of mine. I wonder what he meant by saying that his presence is only tolerated at the Abbey! Perhaps wealth has not improved Mr. Penruan; but if he is not a genial host, why does Captain Renton insist on visiting him? It strikes me that I am just turning over the first page of romance, of which the gallant Captain is the hero; but I shall know more about it when I honour Mr. Penruan with a call."

Fresh from the unquestioning good fellowship of Californian life, and imbued with a notion that every one who had known and loved his excellent father would, for his sake, rejoice to see his son, Max Haverying made no further delay in town than was involved in a visit to Poole's ere he went down into Cornwall. But a lapse of thirty or forty years had effected great alterations. The lovely scenes described in the journal of the elder Haverying were there, just

between Dunbar and a neighboring village, saw a man, evidently the worse of drink, measuring the road from side to side, when he said to himself, "How will I get past that wretched creature?" He then bethought himself of a break in the hedge, which opened up a way to some standing corn, by lying down among which, the man, he thought, without seeing him would pass on. But no! The man having got his eye upon him, when entering into the place of retreat, wet directly to it, and lifting up his hands, said, "Oh! I'm sorry, sorry at this. It's naething for me to gang af the course; but, oh! if awid' to see what I see." The minister then said, "O, man, John, go awa', ye're drunk." "Me drunk!" said the man; "faith sir, I'm no sae drunk as yersel"—for I can keep the road!"

#### How A Millionaire Stopped Smoking.

William H. Vanderbilt was, at one time, greatly addicted to the habit of smoking. One day, on their way to St. Petersburg, on board the steam yacht Northern Star, the father and son were walking on deck. The latter was puffing away his after-dinner cigar. "I wish you would give up that smoking of yours. I'll give \$10,000 if you do," said the Commodore abruptly. "You need not give any money. Your wish is quite sufficient," answered the son, throwing the cigar overboard. And he has never smoked since. The command which William H. has always had over himself is quite remarkable. He was, for example, like his father very fond of a game of whist, and like him, considered himself to be one of the best players. When he had removed to New York, and became connected with the Harlem Railroad, he used to spend three or four evenings a week at the Union Club. But he noticed that tobacco smoke and midnight hours interfered with the clearness of his head the next morning, and he at once gave up both club and whist. The same thing happened with wine. He liked a glass of champagne, but having discovered or imagined that his head felt it next day, he never touches any wine now, not even at public banquets and dinner parties at his own house. As to spirits, they were always out of the question with him.

#### Sitting Bull's Last Speech.

MY FRIENDS AND ALL THE QUEEN'S MEN WHOM I SO RESPECT:—I have heard your talk. I knew you would speak to me in that way. Nobody told me. I just knew it. It is right. I came to you in the first place because I was being hard driven by the Americans. They broke their treaties with my people, and when I rose up and fought, not against them, but for our right, as the first people on this part of the earth, they pursued me like a dog, and would have hung me to a tree. They are not just. They drive us into war, and then seek to punish us for fighting. This is not honest. The Queen would not do that. Long ago, when I was a boy, I heard of the Queen, now my Great Mother. I heard that she was just and good. Now I know it. You gave me shelter when I was hard pressed. My own life is dear to me, but I did not value it when I fought the Americans, but I did value the life of my nation. Therefore, I brought my people to you. I thank you for what you done for them. I will go to the Red Deer and be at peace. Tell the Queen that. Tell her I will be a good man, that my people will be good. Tell her also that we never were bad, for she knows that it is not wrong to fight for life. My people are weary and sick. I will take them to Red Deer; and now I declare before you that I will not make trouble, or annoy you, or give pain to the Queen. I will be quiet. I will never fight on your soil unless you ask me to help you. Then I will fight. I wish you good-by. Place me where you like, I will be at peace in Canada. But you who are brave soldiers and not treaty-breakers, thieves and murderers, you would think me a coward if I did not die fighting the Americans. Therefore, while I go to Red Deer now to live at peace (here

courage enough, left to nourish his whip or emit his accustomed yell. At night fire was often impossible, but when there was a full in the storm everywhere along the road blazed little fires of cornstalks or carefully guarded chips, and a circle of peasants in sheepskins caps and jackets, their long tangled hair dripping with wet, stretched out their stiff fingers into the welcomed heat of the flame, and so lived through the long hours of darkness, until the higher temperature of daylight made it possible to sleep even in wet garments. Along the marsh between Simnitsa and the bridges the soft soil was so cut in pieces and trodden into paste, that the trains only with the greatest difficulty, and after hours of hard work, could reach the platform. The *chaussée* leading directly from the bluff to the bridge is still in the course of preparation, and the ditches and dykes already made have only served thus far to prevent free passage to the river. Everything finishes at last, and even this short piece of roadway may be complete in time to be of service in the winter. Over the bridges moved wearily the long lines of carts, the wheels solid with mud and dragging upon the platforms of the boats ankle deep layers of myre, which required a force of men continually at work to remove. On this side of the river, the Sistova side, the bridge ended in a slough to which the worst morass in Simnitsa was but a joke. Along the short path between the bridges and the town, perhaps the eighth of a mile in length, two score waggons were mired, broken, and useless, and many beasts perished. Here, too, a *chaussée* is in process of building along under the bluff a couple of yards above the level of the stream, and winding up the hill to the broad road that leads to Biela and Turnova. It promises well after several weeks of work, but is far from completion. The bridges themselves show no signs of weakness, but they cannot hold against any great rise of water, and certainly the river ice will leave no trace of their construction.

#### The Future of Canada.

Said Mr. Blake to his constituents when he addressed them at Teeswater:—And here I must seize the opportunity of saying a word or two with reference to our relation to the Empire, which were necessarily to some extent, however, slightly and incidentally involved in that discussion. You know that I have expressed the opinion which I believe is shared by most thinking men, that these relations are anomalous, and that the present form of connection is not destined to be perpetual. My opinion is that the day must come when we shall cease to be dependents, as I hope, by exchanging dependence for association; by rising from the present position of colonist to that of partners in the freedom, the fortunes and the responsibilities of the Empire. (Cheers.) The subject has received a considerable impetus since its discussion three years ago. One of the foremost statesmen of the English Liberal party, Mr. Balfour, in the fall of 1875, delivered a long address in which he fully recognized what some people here do not appear disposed to recognize—the anomalous character of the present relation of England and her colonies, and said that the choice was between separation and federation; between partnership and disassociation. He gave his powerful voice for partnership; and he invited his fellow-countrymen, as I in my humble way invite mine, to look at the subject calmly from that point of view; and—the present is obviously lacking the element of permanence—to prepare their minds for the assumption of that full measure of freedom and responsibility which belongs to us as fellow-subjects of those Britons who inhabit the United Kingdom. (Loud cheers.)

#### Come to Grief.

A Montreal man, who was only lately married, set out some years ago for California, leaving his young wife behind. He corresponded with her, but at last ceased to write. The wife subsequently heard that he had been killed



poCKET; while the Californian, with unconscious egotism, had laid his inmost thoughts bare. He had nothing to conceal, and so he spoke openly of his position and prospects. He had been an orphan for some years. His father—a younger son—had emigrated during the first rush to the gold-fields, and, without joining in any of the wild speculations in which so many embarked, had contrived to amass money and make friends. He had married the pretty daughter of a Spanish merchant of Monterey, and settled down on a small estate he purchased in the valley of the Sacramento.

"And there I suppose, ought to be at this moment," added Max, thoughtfully, "looking after my cattle, and increasing my stock; but I have grown tired of living alone, or of varying my monotonous life with a few weeks in one of the cities. I am no gambler, and there is little else to amuse one there. Besides, I am not what you would call rich, and the loss of a few hundred dollars would be serious; so I was debating whether I should join and expedition to the Society Islands, or—don't laugh at me; you can't understand how wretched it is to have no society half the year round but one's own thoughts—*get married*; when I came by chance upon an old journal of my father's, kept while he was a lad staying at the home of his ancestors; and the whim seized me to come and view for myself the spots he describes so glowingly."

"A very good idea, travel enlarges a man's views, and makes him more practical," said Captain Renton, approvingly. "But how did *la belle fiancée* take the separation?"

Max coloured and laughed.

"Oh, she opened her dark eyes wonderingly, sighed a little, bade me take care of myself, and bring her all the latest fashions. I am not actually affianced to my cousin Elvira, so, you see, the affair is not as serious as you imagined."

"*Je comprends*; it hasn't reached the heart-breaking stage. You are still cool enough to be aware that she is not all angel!"

"Nay, by San Jago! she is comparably beautiful!" cried Max, with boyish enthusiasm. "Such eyes, such teeth; and her skin is wax-like in its purity! There is not a handsomer woman in the State! But still—"

"Oh, lukewarm lover, to end a summary of his lady's perfections with a *but*!" was the jesting comment upon his speech.

"I cannot help it," Max replied, with sudden gravity. "When I am with her—Elvira's father is wealthy and hospitably—when I am with her, I gaze, and adore, and fall into jealous furies whenever I see that she does not favour me more than half-a-dozen others; but when I get back to *Aguas Dulces*—my own little location—I find myself asking how Elvira would contrive to exist there. I cannot picture her delicate white hands sewing buttons on my hunting-shirt, or cooking my supper; and what society would one have with a wife who never asks or cares to walk abroad, and would take no interest in a fellow's pursuits? Bah! she will have married some luckier man before I get back to America; so why do I talk of her?"

Captain Renton smiled as he rose to depart, and hummed the old song—

"If she be not fair for me,  
What care I how fair she be?"

"Comfort yourself, *mon ami*," he added; "for I can perceive that *la donna* has not made a very lasting impression on you. If we should meet again before you return to California, I shall not be at all surprised to find you arranging to carry an English bride with you."

"If we meet again!" Max repeated. "Why, I hope we shall see a great deal of each other. I can't afford to let a friend drift away, while I am so wholly at sea, as I feel to be in this noisy London. Will you not smoke another cigar with me to-morrow?"

But Captain Renton shook his head. "I am only in town for the day. If you will come and dine with me at Alderhot, where I am on duty, I shall be

pleased to do so. What a handsome dash! Californian found that favour in her eyes which he could never obtain!"

Two proud, however, to let Max see that he feared a rival, he answered, "Come if you feel any desire to see beautiful scenery or enjoy deep-sea fishing. You can have both in the neighbourhood of Ruau Abbey; and if I cannot promise you a welcome from its owners, I can get you the best of quarters at Jennifer Madrons in the village; so I'll not say goodbye, but *au revoir*."

"I wish I had asked him where this Abbey is located," mused Max, as he sat enjoying his wine, when the cloth had been cleared. "The name sounds so familiar, that I must have seen it in my father's journal. I'll hunt it out."

Accordingly, though page after page of the faded and almost illegible manuscript the Californian pored, till he found the passage he sought. It was a brief account of a tour along the coast, made in the writer's boyhood, and contained these words:—

"Rode with my cousin, John Penruan, as far as the Abbey, from which he takes his name. He was half offended because I said it was a pity that such a fine building should be falling to decay, and quite fiercely asked me what a man could do who had no money. He is a strange, unsocial fellow, and I have been warned to avoid him."

Beneath these lines, and evidently written some years afterwards, was the following note:—

"John Penruan is rich enough now to rebuild the old Abbey, for news has reached me that he is married to the widow of a millionaire."

"It's the same!" said Max, sagely nodding his head; "and I must contrive to time my visit to Ruau Abbey so that I may meet this pleasant, gentlemanly, new acquaintance of mine. I wonder what he meant by saying that his presence is only tolerated at the Abbey! Perhaps wealth has not improved Mr. Penruan; but if he is not a genial host, why does Captain Renton insist on visiting him? It strikes me that I am just turning over the first page of romance, of which the gallant Captain is the hero; but I shall know more about it when I honour Mr. Penruan with a call."

Fresh from the unquestioning good fellowship of Californian life, and imbued with a notion that every one who had known and loved his excellent father would, for his sake, rejoice to see his son, Max Havering made no further delay in town than was involved in a visit to Poole's ere he went down into Cornwall. But a lapse of thirty or forty years had effected great alterations. The lovely scenes described in the journal of the elder Havering were there, just clothed in the first soft tints of early spring but the friends of his boyhood were dispersed or dead. His name was almost forgotten, and though the people to whom Max recalled it were civilly pleased to see him, no one testified that cordiality he had anticipated. It was, therefore, with a feeling of unworried depression that he found himself one evening ringing the large bell in the porch of Ruau Abbey, and speculating the while whether it would not have been wiser to give up all hope of being welcomed by a kinsman, and return to London.

(To be Continued.)

#### BILLINGSMS.

I never had a man cum to me for advice, but before he got thru he had more advice to offer than to ask for.

To avoid all trouble or law suits from heirs and others, I have concluded to administer upon my own estate by spending it as I go along.

When an old man marries a young wife the love in the transaction is always on the one side, but the folly is equally divided.

A hornet is not so innocent as a katterpillar, but I venerate them more. There is one end of them that no man can with impunity phool with.

cient," answered the son, throwing the cigar overboard. And he has never smoked since. The command which William H. has always had over himself is quite remarkable. He was, for example, like his father very fond of a game of whist, and like him, considered himself to be one of the best players. When he had removed to New York, and became connected with the Harlem Railroad, he used to spend three or four evenings a week at the Union Club. But he noticed that tobacco smoke and midnight hours interfered with the clearness of his head the next morning, and he at once gave up both club and whist. The same thing happened with wine. He liked a glass of champagne, but having discovered or imagined that his head felt it next day, he never touches any wine now, not even at public banquets and dinner parties at his own house. As to spirits, they were always out of the question with him.

#### Sitting Bull's Last Speech.

MY FRIENDS AND ALL THE QUEEN'S MEN WHOM I SO RESPECT—I have heard your talk. I knew you would speak to me in that way. Nobody told me. I just knew it. It is right. I came to you in the first place because I was being hard driven by the Americans. They broke their treaties with my people, and when I rose up and fought, not against them, but for our right, as the first people on this part of the earth, they pursued me like a dog, and would have hung me to a tree. They are not just. They drive us into war, and then seek to punish us for fighting. This is not honest. The Queen would not do that. Long ago, when I was a boy, I heard of the Queen, now my Great Mother. I heard that she was just and good. Now I know it. You gave me shelter when I was hard pressed. My own life is dear to me, but I did not value it when I fought the Americans, but I did value the life of my nation. Therefore, I brought my people to you. I thank you for what you done for them. I will go to the Red Deer and be at peace. Tell the Queen that. Tell her I will be a good man, that my people will be good. Tell her also that we never were bad, for she knows that it is not wrong to fight for life. My people are weary and sick. I will take them to Red Deer; and now I declare before you that I will not make trouble, or annoy you, or give pain to the Queen. I will be quiet. I will never fight on your soil unless you ask me to help you. Then I will fight. I wish you good-by. Place me where you like, I will be at peace in Canada. But you who are brave soldiers and not treaty-breakers, thieves and murderers, you would think me a coward if I did not die fighting the Americans. Therefore, while I go to Red Deer now to live at peace (here the speaker almost shrieked) I will come back when my braves are strong, or if they will not come with me I will come alone and fight the Americans until death. You I love and respect; them I hate, and you Queen's soldiers, would despise me if I did not hate them. That is all. I am ready to go with you to the Red Deer."

Sitting Bull's head men grunted their assent and approbation, and then retired. On leaving the fort for his camp, Sitting Bull wept, and handed a few beads among the police officers as a keepsake. At the camp the braves embraced him, and he made another speech, reviewing what he had said to the police. When he told them that he had to fight the Americans again, even if he had to fight single handed, the braves yelled and grunted enthusiastically.

The Brant Memorial Association is to apply at the next sitting of the Ontario Legislature for an Act of Incorporation.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—It is expected the German Government will ask Parliament for permission to contract a loan of \$37,500,000, a third of which is represented by loss on the resumption of gold currency.

between the bridges and the town, perhaps the eighth of a mile in length, two score wagons were mired, broken, and useless, and many beasts perished. Here, too, a *chaussée* is in process of building along under the bluff a couple of yards above the level of the stream, and winding up the hill to the broad road that leads to Diela and Turnova. It promises well after several weeks of work, but is far from completion. The bridges themselves show no signs of weakness, but they cannot hold against any great rise of water, and certainly the river ice will leave no trace of their construction.

#### The Future of Canada.

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#### Come to Cref.

A Montreal man, who was only lately married, set out some years ago for California, leaving his young wife behind. He corresponded with her, but at last ceased to write. The wife subsequently heard that he had been killed in a quarrel, and married again. The second husband died shortly after, and the lady married as her third husband a rich real estate agent here. Their happiness, however, was not of long duration, as letters soon came from San Francisco from the first husband, requesting his spouse to go out there to meet him. In order to satisfy herself, the lady went out, found her recalcitrant husband, but declined to stay with him, and returned to the man she was last wedded to. Between two stools, however, she came to grief, as the last husband, having taken legal advice, declined to take her back. The affair is very unfortunate, as the lady is highly respectable and respected in this community, where she has resided all her life.—*Witness.*

Several porpoises have made their appearance in the river near Quebec of late, and one was seen yesterday opposite Sillery.

The missing canal schooners that were so long delayed, both up and down the lakes, in the late storm, have been heard from.

# DIRECTORY.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

G. T. RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Express.....12:55 a. m.	Express.....5:12 p. m.
Express.....12:55 p. m.	Express.....5:52 a. m.
Mixed.....11:20 p. m.	Mixed.....7:55 a. m.

### STAGES ARRIVE AT NAPANEE.

From Newburgh and Tamworth, .....	10 1/2 a. m.
From Pictou and Mill Point, .....	10 1/2 a. m.
From Erinsville, .....	10 1/2 a. m.

### DEPART FROM NAPANEE.

To Newburgh and Tamworth, .....	2 1/2 p. m.
To Mill Point and Pictou, .....	2 1/2 p. m.
To Erinsville, .....	2 1/2 p. m.

### STEAMBOATS.

Str. <i>Shannon</i> , leaves Pictou daily, .....	6 a. m.
Arriving at Napanee, .....	9:30 a. m.
Leaves Napanee, .....	3 p. m.
Arriving in Pictou, .....	6 p. m.
Str. <i>Pilgrim</i> , (Napanee and Mill Point),	
Leaves Napanee 8:30 a. m., and 1:15 p. m.	
Leaves Mill Point 11 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.	

### POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Napanee is open from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.	
Day Train East Mail closes, .....	12:05 p. m.
West, .....	4:30 p. m.
Night Train East, .....	9:00 p. m.
West, .....	9:00 p. m.
Camden Route—Tamworth, Centreville, Camden East, Newburgh and Napanee Mills—Mail closes 2:15 p. m.	
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route—Mill Point, Pictou, Northport, and Demorestville—Mail closes 6:30 a. m.	
Fredericksburg Route—Morven, Hamburg, Sillsville, Parma and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Switzerville—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.	
Gosport and Gretna—Saturday—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Erinsville, Roblin and Selby, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.	
Overton, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.	

### CHURCHES.

#### HOURS OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.	
Canada Methodist—Rev. A. B. Chambers, L.L.B. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.	
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 2 p. m.	
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father MacDonagh. Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m.	
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in Grange Block.	

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,

40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

—AND—

ROWELL & CHESMAN,

St. Louis,

AGENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS", Napanee, Ont.



# THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, NOV. 23rd, 1877.

## PITIFUL.

Tory leaders have a peculiar way of dealing with opponents, which, when examined, may be styled pitiful indeed. During the last two years, in the wanderings of John A. and his star troupe up and down the Province, from one end of the Dominion to the other, that Right Honorable gentleman and his followers have made it an invariable practice on all occasions to pour forth volumes of abuse on the devoted heads of the Grit Government. Not satisfied with uttering the basest misrepresentations, the most unfounded scandals of political abuses, which, when brought to task and given an opportunity, they dare not repeat on the floor of the House, they have stooped to pour out the bitterest, most malignant personal abuse, which a ready tongue and

## WHO SOLD HIS BIRTH-RIGHT?

The *Standard* of this week appears to be suffering from a relapse of the fever which so nearly proved fatal to its diseased temperament a few weeks since. The editor of that journal vainly endeavors to make out that although the Conservatives of Lennox, through their so-called Liberal Association, bartered, or rather gave, away their liberty of franchise to a few kid-gloved gentry of Toronto, who purpose manipulating the whole Tory party in Ontario, the Reformers have been guilty of a similar act, because the friends of the Government have formed themselves into an organization to secure the election of their candidate. The evidence, however, except in the judgment of the *Standard* man, comes far short of establishing his plea. The positions are as widely different as the North Pole and the Equator. In the case of the Conservatives, they blindly swallow a cast iron pledge to support whoever or whatever may be the nominee of the Association, i. e., the U. E. Club, at Toronto, which directs all the movements and makes the all important laws for their subordinates. On the other hand the Reform Association is composed of electors desirous of securing the return of a candidate already in the field, a body who frame their own rules and regulations and are dictated to by no city magnates as to who shall or who shall not be their representative. They have not, like their opponents, directly and blindly given away their franchise, their liberty, to a few wire-pullers at Toronto, who from a back room in the U. E. Club, may dispose of their votes as may best suit their personal interests or their pockets.

—Further evidence of the success of policy of adopted by the Government in looking after our trade relations with other countries are coming rapidly to hand. Notwithstanding the predictions of a virulent opposition, these relations are constantly brightening. The Montreal *Herald* understands that very considerable shipments of Canadian manufactures are being made from Ontario, on orders from Australia for these goods, and consequent on the exhibition of Canadian products in April last at Sydney. Shipments of Canadian slates are also being made at Boston, as well as of other goods, and two cargoes of timber have been sent this fall from St. Lawrence. Good hopes are entertained of orders from Australia for Canadian made car wheels.

—News from the Maritime Provinces say that the operations at the Nova Scotia coal mines have become brisker, and most of the mines are being worked on full time. Several large orders have been received from the United States, also that the lower provinces are exporting potatoes to Europe, as well as Quebec. The St. John *Telegraph* says: "John E. O'Brien, Esq., is loading his new vessel at Bathurst with potatoes for Liverpool. Nine thousand barrels will be on board this week, costing 70c. to 80c. per barrel. Special arrangements have been made for ventilation. Surely that sinful Grit Government is ruining

Fresh successes have crowned the efforts of the Montenegrins in the neighborhood of Antivari, and the Prince of Montenegro, encouraged thereby, is planning an invasion of Albania, in which he has invited Greece to co-operate. Certain advice accuses the Russian agents in the Principality of having applied three hundred thousand roubles, intended for the relief of the inhabitants, to the purchase of political influence.

The rumoured peace negotiations are officially contradicted at Constantinople. Saturday.

The news from the seat of war is meagre to-day. General Gourko is said—though the report lacks confirmation—to have effected a junction with a Servian corps under Horvatovitch near the frontier. Nothing new is reported from Erzeroum. The assault on Kars was to have been on the 13th, and the Russian troops were ready for the attack, which, however had to be postponed owing to the bad weather. Orders have been issued at St. Petersburg for the preparation of the stores necessary for the mobilization of the rest of the army.

### Monday.

Two operations of an important character are announced this morning. An assault has been, or is said to have been, made upon Plevna, resulting in the repulse of the Russians. And a report from a Russian source announces the fall of Kars yesterday after twelve hours' fighting. An engagement has also taken place at Etropol, in the direction of Sofia, in which a Russian attack on the Turkish positions, was repulsed with heavy loss. The Montenegrins are also reported to have captured Antivari.

The attitude of Serbia is again attracting attention. Russia is said to be urging Prince Milan to co-operate in the war, in view of the fact that Mehemet Ali is expected to make an attempt to relieve Plevna at the beginning of next month; and of the further fact that the Turks have begun to construct entrenchments along the line of the frontier and are concentrating troops at Olisoura and neighbouring points, and may any day attempt an invasion. The greatest activity prevails at Belgrade. Eight thousand infantry and six battalions left the city on Saturday for the frontier, the direction taken indicating a demonstration against Austria. Andrassy, however, expresses his belief that Serbia will not break the peace.

A feeling in favour of peace is now manifested in high circles at Constantinople. At a Council held on Friday—presided over by the Sultan—a general feeling, in which the Sultan participated, was expressed in favour of bringing the war to a close, and a hope is expressed that England would aid in such a movement.

### Tuesday.

The report published yesterday of the capture of Kars by General Melikoff's troops has received a confirmation which gives some brief details of the affair.

A special despatch to the London *Daily News* from Erzeroum, reporting the capture of Kars by the Russians, says the Turks evacuated the place and retreated towards Erzeroum. The Russians pursued, and captured forty of the retreating Turkish battalions. The Turks lost 5,000 men killed and 10,000 taken prisoners, besides three hundred cannon. The Russian losses are reported at 2,700 men.

Kars was captured by 15,000 Russians, who climbed the steep rocks, ramparts, and walls, and drove an equal number of desperately fighting Turks in headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or surrender. The principal attack was made on the southern forts by General Lazareff, who commanded the right wing. The attack began in the centre about 8:30 o'clock in the evening, when Count Grabbe led his brigade against the Khanli Rebut, and himself fell dead at the first onset. Captain Kwadnicki, of the 89th Regiment, was the first to enter the redoubt.

## Sitting Bull in His New Home.

DEVOTION OF HIS FOLLOWERS.

(Correspondence N. Y. World.)

FORT WALSH, Cypress Hills, N. B. Territories, Nov. 8.—On the 2nd inst. rode out to Dead Horse Valley, 10 miles south-east of this post, where Sioux are encamped. Many of the braves were out hunting, and Sitting Bull himself was away at the Cache Forks, a point of call for traders, ten miles off. He turned about four o'clock, and after giving the rounds among the lodges we adjourned to his own lodge. I met him by appointment for the purpose of having quiet talk with him on his own case. Indian matters generally. A fierce storm had set in, and the soaking was outside was bitterly cold, but the Oh lodge is well skinned, and with a his fire of popular sticks very comfortable. Two squaws, one a handsome maiden twenty, sat huddled up in a corner, laughing and chatting with one of the young men. Little Current, a half-breed Indian and a very clever fellow, who is Sitting Bull's right hand, was taking the belt of a cabri in the other corner. Poplar was a smoky fire, and as the wind tore at the centre-hole in big gusts, it was times difficult for one to see his neighbor's face. The Marmot, a young Sioux great renown among the people, lay a sleeping dog inside the door, and swore the braves who every few minutes poked in their heads to speak with Little Current, who is "boss" of the camp. Sitting Bull is engaged, and Chief director of the chase. While we waited supper, which was being prepared in the lodge in the rear, Sitting Bull showed some of the adornments of his tepee. He has two rifles, one a Winchester, the other a repeater, and an old fowl piece slung in a wampum belt; a nun of knick-knacks, e. g., buffalo horns, plated glass, a looking-glass, pouches, &c.; a hat of the species "jerry," which he said he found after departure of the American Commissioners; clothes, trinkets, some fine pol and a quantity of old newspapers. He asked him if he had any relics of Custer affair, and he said he had not would tell me about that by-and-by. He said he had a number of French br given him by Catholic missionaries, others, but they were stowed away in other lodge. Half an hour spent in imaging through the lodge brought per, which consisted of pemican, c steak, and good spring water. The t—a buffalo hide—being cleared, the y men carried what remained into a co and despatched it to the Marmot return and flinging himself down at the c Sitting Bull, Little Current, and m then crowded up to the fire, which a client squaw fed from time to time, and gan our talk in French very well, Sitting Bull speaks it admirably, in p of which I send his opening talk *verba* He spoke fluently in a low tone, f was suffering from a hacking cough. had told him that I intended to n our talk public, and he had evide prepared himself. It is impossible t interview an Indian by a direct que and answer, for when he is in the n for talking he runs on in defiance of interruptions, however brusque, to the e the chapter. I simply gave Sitting a text, and stopped when he exhauste then I gave him another, and so on began by telling him that I had heard that Bishop McLean—the e lent Episcopal Bishop of the Dioces the Saskatchewan—had left Winn for Eastern Canada to bring the cas the North-west Indians, including Ni Bull, before the Churches, and also fore the Government at Ottawa.

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SOME TIME SINCE attention was drawn to the efforts of the Australians, particularly the inhabitants of Queensland, to impose a differential tax on Chinese immigrating into the country. The object was, of course, to prevent their coming. This was in direct violation of the treaty between England and China, which guaranteed to the subjects of each of these empires entrance into the territories of the other on the same conditions as were accorded to the citizens of any other nationality. As, however, the Chinese have repeatedly broken this stipulation, and as the Colonists persisted in their attempt to levy the impost upon the objectionable immigrants, the British Government has yielded, and the Royal assent has been given to the Queensland Act.

—Reports of the progress of the canvass in Quebec East, show that the enthusiasm with which Mr. Laurier was received is undiminished, and that his chances of success, notwithstanding the unscrupulous tactics which have, and are being used against him by the opposition. At the mass meeting on Friday, where they defied Mr. Laurier and his friends to meet them, at the close of the meeting, according to the Mercury, three-fourths of the assemblage formed in procession, and escorted Mr. Laurier off the grounds. Mr. Thibault was not allowed to speak at all, on account of his insult to Madame Laurier, while Mr. Chapeau was confronted with embarrassing questions concerning the Tanneries Land Swap. Toronto and Montreal Opposition journals, however, predict Mr. Laurier's defeat with much confidence.

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The success will enable Gen. Melikoff to advance to the assistance of Gen. Heyman in his operations against Erzeroum, which is not apparently doomed. Elated by her victories, Russia will now, it is stated, decline to listen to any offers of mediation.

There is still a hitch in the negotiations between Serbia and Russia, in consequence of the unwillingness of the latter to accede to certain of the former's demands.

The successes of the Montenegrins continue. Though still unable to make any impression on Antivari they have stormed the citadel of Spizza, and now hold the coast line from the Austrian frontier to the River Bojana, but are here held in check by two Turkish ships of war.

Appropos of Austria, a report is current that the Turks have violated the territory of the Empire, certain troops having sacked several houses, and carried off cattle from the northern side of the line.

An article in the St. Petersburg Gazette having recommended a Franco-Russian alliance to the North German Gazette points out that such a step would at once convert the friendship of Austria and Germany into hostility.

### Wednesday.

The fall of Kars will seriously affect the chances, not only of Erzeroum holding out, but of a continuation of Osman Pasha's stubborn resistance at Plevna. And this entirely apart from the effect this crushing reverse will necessarily pro-

ers; clothes, trinkets, some nine pounds and a quantity of old newspapers. asked him if he had any relics of the Custer affair, and he said he had not; I would tell me about that by-and-bye. E said he had a number of French bibles given him by Catholic missionaries and others, but they were stowed away in another lodge. Half an hour spent in rummaging through the lodge brought super, which consisted of pemmican, oat steak, and good spring water. The tab—a buffalo hide—being cleared, the young men carried what remained into a corn and despatched it the Marmot returned and flinging himself down at the doc Sitting Bull, Little Current, and myself then crowded up to the fire, which a patient squaw fed from time to time, and began our talk in French very well, but Sitting Bull speaks it admirably, in proof of which I send his opening talk *verbatim*. He spoke fluently in a low tone, for I was suffering from a hacking cough. had told him that I intended to make our talk public, and he had evidently prepared himself. It is impossible to interview an Indian by a direct question and answer, for when he is in the mood for talking he runs on in defiance of interruptions, however brusque, to the end of the chapter. I simply gave Sitting Bull a text, and stopped when he exhausted it then I gave him another, and so on. began by telling him that I had just heard that Bishop McLean—the excellent Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese the Saskatchewan—had left Winnipeg for Eastern Canada to bring the case of the North-west Indians, including Sitting Bull, before the Churches, and also before the Government at Ottawa.

Sitting Bull, gazing into the fire and speaking as though in a reverie, then slowly began:—

The Great Spirit has made the man and the white man brothers, as they ought to take each other by the hand. The Great Spirit loves all children. He esteems the white man and the red man alike. The wicked white man and the wicked red man are the only ones He does not love. It was the Great Spirit, not the white man, who gave us these lands. I do not think the Great Spirit sent the white man across the water to execute His works, because the white man has robbed us.

Little Current chimed in:

We have a right to hunt on all the Great Father's prairies, but the bad white man on the other side is unjust. They will not keep their word. The Queen has always kept her engagements with the Indians, but the white man on the other side, is full of tricks. After he has robbed us he exclaims, "Sitting Bull is a wretch; he deserves hanging."

Little Current—You know this is true.

I then asked Sitting Bull what he thought of his prospects for the future. He said:

I cannot say. I trust the police at Stambulokkon (Colonel McLeod). I trust the Great mother (the Queen). What am I? I am a poor Indian. I have a friend but the Queen and the Great Spirit. My heart is heavy. My nation—and we were once a great people—now weak. The hands of the Americans are against us. We have done them wrong. God placed us in the West for some end. Surely he did not place there to be killed and bung to trees. The Americans say they are civilized that we are savages. I doubt that, for the reason that they commit crime I should derat. If they are civilized then the state cannot be pleasing to the Great Spirit, for He is just and hates murder and cheating. My future is in his hand. Many moons have passed since I became a warrior among my people, but I say before Him this night that I have taken no life but in fair fight. The hands of Americans are red with the blood of my poor children. Therefore I am sure the Great Spirit will aid me and save me and my people from them. I think more than that. He is just, is he not? He punishes the guilty (*les coupables*) does he not? He helps the weak, is he not like him? And does he not let the weak triumph over those who seek to hu-

Dead were assured to injure the feelings of the objects of their malice. For nearly two years was the constant stream borne with a fortitude becoming high-minded gentlemen and statesmen. Beyond a soft remonstrance now and again, no retaliation was attempted, until emboldened by their apparent successes, they overstepped the bounds—fearlessness was no longer a virtue; the honest indignation of cruelly injured men rose in its might and punishment followed, sure and signal. Now that the leash has been applied to their own shoulders, those petty harlequins whine and howl in the most dismal manner, and their friends far and wide cry out, that the penalty is excessive, and blame the members of the Ministry for stooping to reply to personalities. Now we hear it on all sides, "why do they not defend their acts of legislation? why not discuss the political questions of the day, and leave those personalities to take care of themselves?" Because, we reply, that the hour for forbearance had long since passed, nothing short of a castigation such as has been given would have any effect on the torrent which has flowed from the lips of those calumniators, and who but those who winced at the blows will, under existing circumstances, say that they have been misapplied. Mr. Cartwright, being, as he was, for some time intimately associated with those gentlemen before the fall, and knowing as he does the tricks and schemes by which their tenure of office was prolonged, has been the especial butt for the shafts hurled by these maligners. With the patience of a Job did he bare their abuse. But the time came when even his forbearance gave way and the result of his arraignment of Sir John and his co-partner at Napanee, has spread consternation in the Opposition camp, and his followers can only set up a pitiful whine, and cry, "shame on beating a poor boy so," "be his punishment never so just. Mr. Blake's reply to personal charges at Teeswater, is pronounced by the unprejudiced, the completest vindication, and the most signal reproof ever delivered in the Dominion. His answer to the calumnies against his dead parent has been read with admiration even by his opponents, and we doubt not caused even the cheek of Sir John to redden with shame. That the Ministers of the Dominion are perfectly capable of discussing political matters affecting the country has been abundantly shown in their speeches during the past summer. That they are also able to "break a lance" with their opponents on personalities has been fully illustrated, and if these Hon. gentlemen and their friends complain of the issue they must remember they have but themselves to blame, who commenced the fray.

—We notice by our exchanges, that the Board of Education, Stratford, have notified their teachers that in assigning home lessons to pupils they must have regard to the time to be occupied by the pupils in their preparation. The home work to be given not to exceed half an hour for pupils in the first class, an hour for second and third classes, and an hour and a half for the fourth class. Some such regulation might well be adopted by other places, as the system of cramming which exists to a great extent throughout the country, is not only injurious to the health of the pupils, but ultimately a drawback to their educational progress.

to the efforts of the Australians, particularly the inhabitants of Queensland, to impose a differential tax on Chinese immigrating into the country. The object was, of course, to prevent their coming. This was in direct violation of the treaty between England and China, which guaranteed to the subjects of each of these empires entrance into the territories of the other on the same conditions as were accorded to the citizens of any other nationality. As, however, the Chinese have repeatedly broken this stipulation, and as the Colonists persisted in their attempt to levy the impost upon the objectionable immigrants, the British Government has yielded, and the Royal assent has been given to the Queensland Act.

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## WAR NEWS.

### Friday.

General activity in all quarters at the seat of war, with the exception of the central point, Plevna, is reported this morning. On Monday Osman Pasha was summoned to surrender, but refused; and this, taken in conjunction with the reported movements of troops within the Turkish lines, would seem to indicate on the one hand an intention of attempting to break through the besiegers, *cordon by a sortie*, and a purpose on the other of endeavoring to reduce the stronghold by assault.

Further changes continue to be reported from Bulgaria. Chakir Pasha has replaced Chefket Pasha at Orchanie, and Mehmed Ali, who is to be strongly reinforced in view of the aggressive movements of Serbia, has taken up a position ten miles west of Sofia, where he can keep the Servians in check, and at the same time co-operate with the forces at Orchanie. Several skirmishes are reported between the Serbian frontier guard and the Bashi-Bazouks in the neighborhood.

In Asia Minor the Russians are reported to have been repulsed in an attack upon Kars and in a movement upon Fort Azizie, near Erzeroum—a position which they succeeded in carrying, but from which they were immediately expelled. The Russian force of investment at this point is estimated at 25,000, which is not sufficient and Mukhtar Pasha is confident of his ability to hold the place until relief arrives.

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Appropos of Austria, a report is current that the Turks have violated the territory of the Empire, certain troops having sacked several houses and carried off cattle from the northern side of the line.

An article in the *St. Petersburg Gazette* having recommended a Franco-Russian alliance to the North German *Gazette* points out that such a step would at once convert the friendship of Austria and Germany into hostility.

### Wednesday.

The fall of Kars will seriously affect the chances, not only of Erzeroum holding out, but of a continuation of Osman Pasha's stubborn resistance at Plevna. And this entirely apart from the effect this crushing reverse will necessarily produce upon the *morals* of the Turkish troops. Immediately after the fall of Kars Gen. Melikoff set out with 15,000 men for Erzeroum, and 17,000 men of the Kars army were dispatched for services at the siege of Plevna. A suggestion has been made by a prominent Gen. on Melikoff's staff that a corps should be left to cover Erzeroum while the remainder of the Kars army should be sent overland to Scutari, which, if acted upon, would bring the invaders to the very walls of the Ottoman capital. Mukhtar Pasha has been summoned to surrender, but has refused, and is still confident of being able to hold out at Erzeroum.

The Montenegrins have sustained a slight reverse on the road between Antivari and Scutari (on the Adriatic side,) losing three hundred killed.

The Greek Chamber of deputies was yesterday occupied in debating a proposal for consular reports relative to Turkish outrages on Hellenic subjects, to which the Government was opposed, but the result is not given.

A Berlin despatch asserts that Germany will support Russia's claims to the free passage of the Dardanelles.

A Frenchman thinks the English language is very tough. "Dere is look out," he says, "which is to put out your head and see; and look out, which is to haul in your head and not far to see—just contrairie."

Some experienced parties have visited the wreck of the *Magellan*, on the beach at Manitowoc, and concluded that the vessel has been cut down by some heavier craft.

They were seated on a parlor sofa last evening, and as her fair cheek nestled confidently on his shoulder he poured sweet tales of love into her ear. As he likened her to the hours of the East and rapturously dwelt on her beauty, she lifted her upturned eyes to his, and in an emotional spasm gushed, "What d'yer say?"

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I cannot say. I trust the police Stauixotukon (Colonel McLeod). I the Great mother (the Queen). I am I? I am a poor Indian. I have friend but the Queen and the C Spirit. My heart is heavy. My n —and we were once a great people now weak. The hands of the Amer are against us. We have done ther wrong. God placed us in the Wes some end. Surely he did not plac there to be killed and hung to t The Americans say they are civiliz that we are savages. I doubt that the reason that they commit crime I der at. If they are civilized then state cannot be pleasing to the C Spirit, for He is just and hates m and cheating. My future is in his h Many moons have passed since I b a warrior among my people, but say before Him this night that I taken no life but in fair fight. The l of Americans are red with the blc my poor children. Therefore I am the Great Spirit will aid me and me and my people from them. I more than that. He is just, is he He punishes the guilty (*les coupas* does he not? He helps the weak, i that like him? And does he not let the triumph over those who seek to them? Therefore I think He will day help me to strike Americans. I mean to-morrow or next day, but day before I die. I always ask the Spirit to help me in that. I some wish I were dead. That is when I low in spirit. When I was on the othe I was in great sorrow. When I down my head every noise of the frightened me; my sleep was trou I trembled for my children, for the were cheats. They would make people drink fire-water, and when quarrelled with one another ever liquor the agent robbed them and dered them. Then when I, bein father of my people, struck back at wicked men, the President sent bi diers to kill me. That was ter Sometimes I thought I would go an the President. Surely he would not murderers. He must be deceived l head men. I do not think the Co sioners who were here the other would deceive him. I told the story; and two of them said I have treated badly, and they would tren well if I would return. But I have those fair words so often, I cannot the Americans. I can only fight I know they have many soldiers. I my people are weak. But what m that? They are going to kill us in way, and I think it will become us killed fighting. I am ready, but you my poor people want rest. I love all. Look at the Marmot (pointin the young brave lying by the door) would die for me now. I will show Kenawheena! Kenawheena!

The Marmot sprang to his feet moment, and stood respectfully b us. Speaking in Sioux, Sitting Bull ed him if he was ready to die with in a fight against the Americans. young brave, a handsome boy of tw with the figure of an athlete, looked xiously into his chief's face as thoug see if he was in earnest, and then ping on his knees beside him buried tawny face in his hands and wept. ting Bull smiled sadly, patted the y



Fresh successes have crowned the efforts of the Montenegrins in the neighborhood of Antivari, and the Prince of Montenegro, encouraged thereby, is planning an invasion of Albania, in which he has invited Greece to co-operate. Getting advice from the Russian agents in the Principality of having applied three hundred thousand roubles, intended for the relief of the inhabitants, to the purchase of political influence.

The rumoured peace negotiations are officially contradicted at Constantinople.

**Saturday.**  
The news from the seat of war is meagre to-day. General Gourko is said—though the report lacks confirmation—to have effected a junction with a Servian corps under Horvatovitch near the frontier. Nothing new is reported from Erzeroum. The assault on Kars was to have been on the 13th, and the Russian troops were ready for the attack, which, however had to be postponed owing to the bad weather. Orders have been issued at St. Petersburg for the preparation of the stores necessary for the mobilization of the rest of the army.

**Monday.**  
Two operations of an important character are announced this morning. An assault, has been, or is said to have been, made upon Plevna, resulting in the repulse of the Russians. And a report from a Russian source announces the fall of Kars yesterday after twelve hours fighting. An engagement has also taken place at Etropol, in the direction of Sofia, in which a Russian attack on the Turkish positions, was repulsed with heavy loss. The Montenegrins are also reported to have captured Antivari.

The attitude of Servia is again attracting attention, Russia is said to be urging Prince Milan to co-operate in the war, in view of the fact that Mehemet Ali is expected to make an attempt to relieve Plevna at the beginning of next month; and of the further fact that the Turks have begun to construct entrenchments along the line of the frontier and are concentrating troops at Olissoura and neighbouring points, and may any day attempt an invasion. The greatest activity prevails at Belgrade. Eight thousand infantry and six battalions left the city on Saturday for the frontier, the direction taken indicating a demonstration against Austria. Andrassy, however, expresses his belief that Servia will not break the peace.

A feeling in favour of peace is now manifested in high circles at Constantinople. At a Council held on Friday—presided over by the Sultan—a general feeling, in which the Sultan participated, was expressed in favour of bringing the war to a close, and a hope is expressed that England would aid in such a movement.

**Tuesday.**  
The report published yesterday of the capture of Kars by General Melikoff's troops has received a confirmation which gives some brief details of the affair.

A special despatch to the London Daily News from Erzeroum, reporting the capture of Kars by the Russians, says the Turks evacuated the place and retreated towards Erzeroum. The Russians pursued, and captured forty of the retreating Turkish battalions. The Turks lost 5,000 men killed and 10,000 taken prisoners, besides three hundred cannon. The Russian losses are reported at 2,700 men.

Kars was captured by 15,000 Russians, who climbed the steep rocks, ramparts, and walls, and drove an equal number of desperately fighting Turks in headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or surrender. The principal attack was made on the southern forts by General Lazaroff, who commanded the right wing. The attack began in the centre about 8:30 o'clock in the evening, when Count Grabbe led his brigade against the Khanli Reboubt, and himself fell dead at the first onset.

## Sitting Bull In His New Home.

DEVOTION OF HIS FOLLOWERS.

(Correspondence N. Y. World.)

FORT WALSH, Cypress Hills, N. B. W. Territories, Nov. 6.—On the 2nd inst., I rode out to Dead Horse Valley, forty miles south-east of this post, where the Sioux are encamped. Many of the bucks were out hunting, and Sitting Bull himself was away at the Cache Forks, a place of call for traders, ten miles off. He returned about four o'clock, and after going the rounds among the lodges we adjourned to his own lodge. I met him by appointment for the purpose of having a quiet talk with him on his own case and Indian matters generally. A fierce snow storm had set in, and the scolding wind outside was bitterly cold, but the Chief's lodge is well skinned, and with a hissing fire of popular sticks very comfortable. Two squaws, one a handsome maiden of twenty, sat huddled up in a corner laughing and chatting with one of the young men. Little Current, a half-breed Sioux and a very clever fellow, who is Sitting Bull's right hand, was taking the belt off a cabri in the other corner. Poplar makes a smoky fire, and as the wind tore down the centre-hole in big gusts, it was at times difficult for one to see his neighbor's face. The Marmot, a young Sioux of great renown among the people, lay like a sleeping dog inside the door, and answered the braves who every few minutes poked in their heads to speak with Little Current, who is "boss" of the camp when Sitting Bull is engaged, and Chief director of the chase. While we waited for supper, which was being prepared in a lodge in the rear, Sitting Bull showed me some of the adornments of his tepee. He has two rifles, one a Winchester, the other a repeater, and an old fowling-piece slung in a wampum belt; a number of knick-knacks, e. g. buffalo heels, horns, plaited glass, a looking-glass, pipes, pouches, &c.; a hat of the species "jerry," which he said he found after the departure of the American Commissioners; clothes, trinkets, some fine polities and a quantity of old newspapers. I asked him if he had any relics of the Custer affair, and he said he had not; he would tell me about that by-and-by. He said he had a number of French books given him by Catholic missionaries and others, but they were stowed away in another lodge. Half an hour spent in rummaging through the lodge brought supper, which consisted of pemmican, cabri steak, and good spring water. The table—a buffalo hide—being cleared, the young men carried what remained into a corner and despatched it the Marmot returning and flinging himself down at the door. Sitting Bull, Little Current, and myself then crowded up to the fire, which a patient squaw fed from time to time, and began our talk in French very well, but Sitting Bull speaks it admirably, in proof of which I send his opening talk *verbatim*. He spoke fluently in a low tone, for he was suffering from a hacking cough. I had told him that I intended to make our talk public, and he had evidently prepared himself. It is impossible to interview an Indian by a direct question and answer, for when he is in the mood for talking he runs on in defiance of interruptions, however brusque, to the end of the chapter. I simply gave Sitting Bull a text, and stopped when he exhausted it; then I gave him another, and so on. I began by telling him that I had just heard that Bishop McLean—the excellent Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of the Saskatchewan—had left Winnipeg for Eastern Canada to bring the case of the North-west Indians, including Sitting Bull, before the Churches, and also before the Government at Ottawa.

Sitting Bull, gazing into the fire and speaking as though in a reverie, then slowly began:—

The Great Spirit has made the red man and the white man brothers, and they ought to take each other by the

warrior on the head, and then putting his arms about the boy's neck, continued:—  
They are all ready. This is one of the best, I think he is the very best, of my young men. His feet are swift and his rifle sure. When I am killed he will take my place. He is a cunning fighter and a brave fighter. I think he is the best Indian fighter that ever was. When I am dead he will lead my people, if any remain then. They will never forget what we have went through—what we have suffered from the bad agents. Their unjust system has been at the bottom of murders without number. From what it has done in the past you can judge of what it will do in the future. (Par ce qu'elle a fait dans le passe vous pouvez juger de ce qu'elle fera dans l'avenir.) I shall never forget their wicked conduct to us. I will remember it as long as the moon shall shine by night as long as water shall run and the grass grow in the spring time. (Je m'en souviendrai tant que la lune brillera pendant la nuit, tant que l'eau coulera et que l'herbe croitra au printemps.)

There was a pause here, and the Marmot rose, and bowing to us again, threw himself by the door.

## Terrible Double Murder in England

On Saturday a double murder would appear to have been committed at Wyomondham, a market town within a few miles of Norwich, and but a short distance from the scene of the Stanfield Hall murders committed by the notorious Rush. The accused is a working blacksmith named Henry March. His victims were a fellow workman named Henry Bidewell, and their employer, Thomas Mayes, a veterinary surgeon, who was well known and highly respected. March was in the morning sent a short distance into the country to shoe a horse, and it is believed he took more drink than was good for him, though he was perfectly sober when seen immediately after he committed the crime. About noon he had returned, and was at work at the forge with Bidewell who was blowing the bellows while March was at the fire. Some wrangling arose between the men, and something which Bidewell said so annoyed March that he turned round, and with his fist knocked him down. A servant girl named Sarah Ann Bailey, hearing the noise, looked out of the window of the house opposite the forge, and heard March say, "I may as well finish you; I can only be hung." He then seized a bar of iron about two feet six inches long and three quarter inches square, and with it struck Bidewell several heavy blows about the head while he lay on the ground. The girl, seeing this savage attack on the prostrate man, ran down and informed her master of what she had seen; and Mr. Mayes, who was upwards of seventy years of age, ran out and remonstrated with March, who, without saying a word, knocked him down, and with the same iron bar battered his head in a frightful manner. Leaving his victims lying in the ash-pit, the one across the other, March left the workshop and went down the lane to his home, about one hundred yards distant. In the meantime the servant girl who had witnessed the occurrence ran and called her father, who passed March in the lane, and said to him, "What have you done?" To this he replied, "Nothing." Bailey went into the workshop and found the bodies of the two men as they had fallen, their heads lying in a pool of blood. Both men, who were breathing heavily, were removed to their homes, and surgical aid promptly obtained, but it was of no avail. Mr. Mayes' skull was found badly fractured, the brains protruding. Bidewell's jaw was broken and his head fearfully battered. Mayes died in about two hours, and Bidewell in about four.

## Suicide—Il Treatment by a Drunken Husband—The Cause.

(From the New York Tribune, Nov. 13 th.)

laudum, nearly empty. Mrs. Stuart in full dinner dress of light silk and her ornaments were still upon the sofa. The husband's condition was from the effects of drink, grief and sorrow. He said he had entered the room Sunday evening and had noticed wife lying on the sofa. Thinking to be only sleeping he lay down on bed. Just before six o'clock in morning he had awakened. Mrs. Stuart still on the sofa, he went, spoke to her and "took her." She fell upon the floor, and he found she could give no sign of consciousness he rang for a servant sent for a physician. That was a young man could say. He grew thin and furious at times, and he remained in a half-crazed condition since, at the Berkeley.

## THE ALTAR

McGEE—HENRY.—At the residence of the father, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. G. Young, William McKee, Esq., of the Parish, second daughter of Hugh McKee, of Napanee.

TAPLIN—FERGUSON.—On the 20th inst., at E. Personage, Canifton, by the Rev. J. G. Young, L. L. B. Mr. William McKee, Esq., of the Parish, second daughter of Hugh McKee, of Napanee.

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## The Great Female Remedy

JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS

This well known medicine is no imaginary but a sure and safe remedy for Female Complaints and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it is nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is perfectly suited, in a short time bring on the monthly with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and spinal Afflictions in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Headaches, all the painful diseases occurring by a disordered system, these Pills will cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail, where the directions on 2nd page of package are well observed.

For further particulars, get a pamphlet the agent.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR: \$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosing Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Napanee by all Druggists, Mill by W. G. Egar, Tamworth J. Aylsworth, medicine dealers.

## ELECTRICITY

THOMAS' EXCELSIOR ELECTRICITY

WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN CURE

IT is the cheapest medicine ever known. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. One bottle has cured an old cough. It positively cures catarrh, ma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth cured crick in the back, and the same time lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swollen neck, tumors, rheumatism, neuralgia, contraction of the muscle joints, spinal difficulties, and pain in any part, no matter where it is, nor from what cause it may arise, as does your good. Twenty-five worth has cured bad cases of chronic bloody dysentery. One teaspoonful cures in 15 minutes. It will cure all piles it is possible to cure. Six applications is warranted to cure all of excoriated nipples or inflamed breasts. For bruises, if applied often and but there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a burn soon as applied. Cures frost-bitten feet, warts, and corns, and wounds of every description on man or beast.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the name of S. N. THOMAS is on the wrapper and the names of Northrop and Lyman are on the bottle, and you are safe.

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Sitting Bull, gazing into the fire and speaking as though in a reverie, then slowly began:—

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Little Current chimed in:

We have a right to hunt on all our Great Father's prairies, but the bad white man on the other side is unjust. They will not keep their word. The Queen has always kept her engagements with the Indians, but the white man on the other side, is full of tricks. After he has robbed us he exclaims, "Sitting Bull is a wretch; he deserves hanging."

Little Current—You know this is true.

I then asked Sitting Bull what he thought of his prospects for the future. He said:

I cannot say. I trust the police and Staminxotkon (Colonel McLeod). I trust the Great mother (the Queen). What am I? I am a poor Indian. I have no friend but the Queen and the Great Spirit. My heart is heavy. My nation—and we were once a great people—is now weak. The hands of the Americans are against us. We have done them no wrong. God placed us in the West for some end. Surely he did not place us there to be killed and hung to trees. The Americans say they are civilized—that we are savages. I doubt that, for the reason that they commit crime I shudder at. If they are civilized then their state cannot be pleasing to the Great Spirit, for He is just and hates murder and cheating. My future is in his hands. Many moons have passed since I became a warrior among my people, but I can say before Him this night that I have taken no life but in fair fight. The hands of Americans are red with the blood of my poor children. Therefore I am sure the Great Spirit will aid me and save me and my people from them. I think more than that. He is just, is he not? He punishes the guilty (*les coupables*), does he not? He helps the weak, is not that like him? And does he not let the weak triumph over those who seek to hurt them? Therefore I think He will some day help me to strike Americans. I don't mean to-morrow or next day, but some

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#### Suicide—Ill-Treatment by a Drunken Husband—The Cause.

(From the New York Tribune, Nov. 13 th.)

Robert Stuart and his wife occupied a handsome suit of rooms on the second floor, looking out upon Ninth street. They were a quiet couple, very fashionable, very wealthy, and to all appearance very happy. The two were married at St. Thomas's Church last April, just after Easter, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan. The wedding ceremony was quiet, but a large reception was given in the evening at the bride's house. After the wedding trip the couple took rooms at the Berkeley. General and Mrs. Ward and the latter's daughter sailed for Europe, where they now are. Young Stuart had a position, nominal at least, in the Gallatin National Bank, of this city, at No. 36 Wall Street. Young Stuart was always more or less irregular in his attendance at the Bank. He complained of frequent attacks of pain in the head, and often remained for days in his room. The young man's health had never been strong, and no questions were asked. Apparently Mr. and Mrs. Stuart lived very happily at the Berkeley, amid elegant surroundings. They did not get out much, nor receive many visitors. This was attributed to their pleasure in each other's society.

But Robert Stuart was an habitual drunkard. A passion for liquor, which he had inherited, had long been indulged in the retirement of his apartment. Until recently he did not become violent, but drank and drank until he was stupid. His friends did not know of his habit. The young girl whom he married was in perfect ignorance of it until she became his wife. After marriage the fatal passion grew stronger and the days of drunken stupor were more frequent. Mrs. Stuart soon realized her terrible lot. Within two months her situation had grown desperate. The wife begged and wept and prayed. The husband drank, became brutal, and beat her

AT LENGTH HE KNOCKED HER DOWN.

On Saturday afternoon she went to her mother's house in Thirty-fourth street, and said she could bear her troubles no

the agent.  
J. M. MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR  
\$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclose Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing over 30 pills, by return mail.  
Sold in New York by all Druggists, Mill F. by W. G. Egan, Tamworth J. Aylsworth, and medicine dealers.

## ELECTRICITY

### THOMAS' EXCELSIOR ELECTRIC

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PAIN CANNOT STAY WHERE IT IS USED

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the water to execute His works, because the white man has robbed us.

Little Current chimed in :

We have a right to hunt on all our Great Father's prairies, but the bad white man on the other side is unjust. They will not keep their word. The Queen has always kept her engagements with the Indians, but the white man on the other side, is full of tricks. After he has robbed us he exclaims, "Sitting Bull is a wretch; he deserves hanging."

Little Current—You know this is true.

I then asked Sitting Bull what he thought of his prospects for the future. He said :

I cannot say. I trust the police and Staniukotuk (Colonel McLeod). I trust the Great mother (the Queen). What am I? I am a poor Indian. I have no friend but the Queen and the Great Spirit. My heart is heavy. My nation—and we were once a great people—is now weak. The hands of the Americans are against us. We have done them no wrong. God placed us in the West for some end. Surely he did not place us there to be killed and hung to trees. The Americans say they are civilized—that we are savages. I doubt that, for the reason that they commit crime I shudder at. If they are civilized then their state cannot be pleasing to the Great Spirit, for He is just and hates murder and cheating. My future is in his hands. Many moons have passed since I became a warrior among my people, but I can say before Him this night that I have taken no life but in fair fight. The hands of Americans are red with the blood of my poor children. Therefore I am sure the Great Spirit will aid me and save me and my people from them. I think more than that. He is just, is he not? He punishes the guilty (*les coupables*), does he not? He helps the weak, is not that like him? And does he not let the weak triumph over those who seek to hurt them? Therefore I think He will some day help me to strike Americans. I don't mean to-morrow or next day, but some day before I die. I always ask the Great Spirit to help me in that. I sometimes wish I were dead. That is when I am in low in spirit. When I was on the other side I was in great sorrow. When I laid down my head every noise of the night frightened me; my sleep was troubled. I trembled for my children, for the agents were cheats. They would make my people drink fire-water, and when they quarrelled with one another over the liquor the agent robbed them and murdered them. Then when I, being the father of my people, struck back at these wicked men, the President sent his soldiers to kill me. That was terrible. Sometimes I thought I would go and see the President. Surely he would not help murderers. He must be deceived by his head men. I do not think the Commissioners who were here the other day would deceive him. I told them my story; and two of them said I have been treated badly, and they would treat me well if I would return. But I have heard those fair words so often, I cannot trust the Americans. I can only fight them. I know they have many soldiers. I know my people are weak. But what matters that? They are going to kill us in some way, and I think it will become us to be killed fighting. I am ready, but you see my poor people want rest. I love them all. Look at the Marmot (pointing to the young brave lying by the door) He would die for me now. I will show you. Kenawheena! Kenawheena!

Wednesday.

The fall of Kars will seriously affect the chances, not only of Erzeroum holding out, but of a continuation of Osman Pasha's stubborn resistance at Plevna. And this entirely apart from the effect this crushing reverse will necessarily produce upon the *morals* of the Turkish troops. Immediately after the fall of Kars Gen. Melikoff set out with 15,000 men for Erzeroum, and 17,000 men of the Kars army were dispatched for services at the siege of Plevna. A suggestion has been made by a prominent Gen. on Melikoff's staff that a corps should be left to cover Erzeroum while the remainder of the Kars army should be sent overland to Scutari, which, if acted upon, would bring the invaders to the very walls of the Ottoman capital. Mukhtar Pasha has been summoned to surrender, but has refused, and is still confident of being able to hold out at Erzeroum.

The Montenegrins have sustained a slight reverse on the road between Antivari and Scutari (on the Adriatic side), losing three hundred killed.

The Greek Chamber of deputies was yesterday occupied in debating a proposal for consular reports relative to Turkish outrages on Hellenic subjects, to which the Government was opposed, but the result is not given.

A Berlin despatch asserts that Germany will support Russia's claims to the free passage of the Dardanelles.

A Frenchman thinks the English language is very tough. "Dere is look out," he says, "which is to put out your head and see; and look out, which is to haul in your head and not far to see—just contrairé."

Some experienced parties have visited the wreck of the Magellan, on the beach at Maniwotoc, and concluded that the vessel has been cut down by some heavier craft.

They were seated on a parlor sofa last evening, and as her fair cheek nestled confidently on his shoulder he poured sweet tales of love into her ear. As he likened her to the hours of the East and rapturously dwelt on her beauty, she lifted her upturned eyes to his, and in an emotional spasm gushed, "What d'yer say?"

just after Easter, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan. The wedding ceremony was quiet, but a large reception was given in the evening at the bride's house. After the wedding trip the couple took rooms at the Berkeley. General and Mrs. Ward and the latter's daughter sailed for Europe, where they now are. Young Stuart had a position, nominal at least, in the Gallatin National Bank, of this city, at No. 36 Wall Street. Young Stuart was always more or less irregular in his attendance at the Bank. He complained of frequent attacks of pain in the head, and often remained for days in his room. The young man's health had never been strong, and no questions were asked. Apparently Mr. and Mrs. Stuart lived very happily at the Berkeley, amid elegant surroundings. They did not get out much, nor receive many visitors. This was attributed to their pleasure in each other's society.

But Robert Stuart was an habitual drunkard. A passion for liquor, which he had inherited, had long been indulged in the retirement of his apartment. Until recently he did not become violent, but drank and drank until he was stupid. His friends did not know of his habit. The young girl whom he married was in perfect ignorance of it until she became his wife. After marriage the fatal passion grew stronger and the days of drunken stupor were more frequent. Mrs. Stuart soon realized her terrible lot. Within two months her situation had grown desperate. The wife begged and wept and prayed. The husband drank, became brutal, and beat her.

AT LENGTH HE KNOCKED HER DOWN.

On Saturday afternoon she went to her mother's house in Thirty-fourth street, and said she could bear her troubles no longer. Mrs. Marks begged her to remain at the house and not return to the Berkeley. However, the wife remained only to dinner, and went back broken-hearted to her beautiful rooms and her drunken husband. Sunday morning Stuart left the Berkeley at 9 o'clock. At 11, Mrs. Stuart rang for the chambermaid, Catherine Cummings, and in great distress of mind exclaimed as the girl entered the room, "I would rather die than live as I am living." Then she said that Mr. Stuart had spoken roughly to her on Saturday night, and that she could not endure it. She directed the girl to tell Mr. Stuart, if he came in, that Mrs. Stuart had gone out for a few moments, but that she would return soon. She was out about ten minutes, returned to her room and sat down at her writing-desk. The maid left the room. Nothing further was heard from Mrs. Stuart during the day. At half-past four in the afternoon Stuart returned. Mr. Slater, the proprietor of the house, noticed as he opened the door, that Stuart was maudlin drunk. Nothing was heard during the night, but at a quarter to six a sharp summons was sent to the proprietor of the house for the nearest physician. Mr. Slater had known for a long time that Stuart drank deeply, and he sent immediately for Dr. I. F. Hubbard, of No. 27 West Ninth street, thinking that Stuart had *delerium tremens*.

Dr. Hubbard came in haste and found Mrs. Stuart lying on the floor, wholly insensible and nearly dead. The husband was holding her head, and in an insane way.

TRYING TO REVIVE HER.

Close by her lay a four-ounce bottle of

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on the head, and then putting me about the boys neck, continued: "You are all ready. This is one of the best I think he is the very best, of my men. His feet are swift and his arms. When I am killed he will lay place. He is a cunning fighter, a brave fighter. I think he is the Indian fighter that ever was. When dead he will lead my people, if any then. They will never forget we have went through—what we suffered from the bad agents. An unjust system has been at the bottom of murders without number. From it has done in the past you can see of what it will do in the future. Je qu'elle a fait dans le passe vous jugez de ce qu'elle fera dans l'avenir." I shall never forget their conduct to us. I will remember as the moon shall shine by night as water shall run and the grass in the spring time. (Je me souviendrai tant que la lune brillera pendant la nuit, tant que l'eau coulera et l'herbe croitra au printemps.) There was a pause here, and the Marjoe, and bowing to us again, threw it by the door.

**Double Murder in England**

Saturday a double murder would be to have been committed at Wyham, a market town within a few of Norwich, and but a short distance from the scene of the Stanfield Hall murders committed by the notorious. The accused is a working blacksmith named Henry March. His victims a fellow workman named Henry Bell, and their employer, Thomas Mayes, a veterinary surgeon, who was known and highly respected. March the morning sent a short distance he country to shoe a horse, and it is said he took more drink than was for him, though he was perfectly when seen immediately after he committed the crime. About noon he returned, and was at work at the with Bidewell who was blowing the fire while March was at the fire. A wrangling arose between the men, something which Bidewell said so red March that he turned round, with his fist knocked him down. At a girl named Sarah Ann Bailey, the noise, looked out of the window of the house opposite the forge, and March say, "I may as well finish I can only be hung." He then laid a bar of iron about two feet six long and three quarter inches square, and with it struck Bidewell several blows about the head while he lay on the ground. The girl, seeing this attack on the prostrate man, ran and informed her master of what had seen; and Mr. Mayes, who was of seventy years of age, ran out emonstrated with March, who, uttering a word, knocked him down, with the same iron bar battered him in a frightful manner. Leaving his victim lying in the ash-pit, the one the other, March left the workshop went down the lane to his home, one hundred yards distant. In the time the servant girl who had witnessed the occurrence ran and called her, who passed March in the lane and to him, "What have you done?" he is replied, "Nothing." Bailey into the workshop and found the bodies of the two men as they had fallen, heads lying in a pool of blood. The men, who were breathing heavily, removed to their homes, and surgid promptly obtained, but it was of no avail. Mr. Mayes' skull was found fractured, the brains protruding. Bidewell's jaw was broken and his head badly battered. Mayes died in about four hours, and Bidewell in about four.

de--ill-Treatment by a Drunken Husband--The Cause.

laudatum, nearly empty. Mrs. Stuart was in full dinner dress of light silk and lace, and her ornaments were still upon her. The husband's condition was painful from the effects of drink, grief and terror. He said he had entered the room on Sunday evening and had noticed his wife lying on the sofa. Thinking her to be only sleeping he lay down on the bed. Just before six o'clock in the morning he had awakened. Seeing Mrs. Stuart still on the sofa, he went to her, spoke to her and "took hold of her." She fell upon the floor, and when he found she could give no sign of consciousness he rang for a servant and sent for a physician. That was all the young man could say. He grew maudlin and furious at times, and has remained in a half-crazed condition ever since, at the Berkeley.

**THE ALTAR**

**McGEE--HENRY.** At the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. A. Young, William McKee, Esq. of Picton, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Hugh McKee, Esq. of Nanapan.

**TAPLIN--FERGUSON.** On the 20th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. I. B. Aylsworth, L. B. Mr. William Henry Taplin, eldest son of Sidney Taplin, Esq. of Farmersville, to Miss Annie M. Fergusson, daughter of Rev. John Fergusson, pastor of Canifton circuit.

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**---All Treatment by a Drunken Husband---The Cause.**

(the New York Tribune, Nov. 13 th.)  
rt Stuart and his wife occupied ome suit of rooms on the second oking out upon Ninth street. ere a quiet couple, very fashion-ry wealthy, and to all appear-ly happy. The two were mar-St. Thomas's Church last April, ter Easter, by the Rev. Dr. . The wedding ceremony was at a large reception was given evening at the bride's house. e wedding trip the couple took t the Berkeley. General and Vard and the latter's daughter r Europe, where they now are. Stuart had a position, nominal , in the Gallatin National Bank, city, at No. 36 Wall Street. Stuart was always more or less r in his attendance at the Bank. plained of frequent attacks of the head, and often remained for his room. The young man's had never been strong, and no ns were asked. Apparently l Mrs. Stuart lived very happily erkeley, amid elegant surround-They did not get out much, nor many visitors. This was attri-o their pleasure in each other's

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**Beware of Imitations.**--Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. THOMAS is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop and Lyman are blown in the bottle, and TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.  
NOTE.--Electric--Selected and Electrized.

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The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American; the whole presented in popular language, free from technical terms, illustrated with engravings, and so arranged as to interest and inform all classes of readers, old and young. The Scientific American is promotive of knowledge and progress in every community where it circulates. It should have a place in every Family, Reading Room, Library, College or School. Terms \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes prepayment of postage. Discount to Clubs and Agents. Single copies ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

**PATENTS, Scientific American,** Messrs. MUNN & CO., are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined, and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Public attention is thus directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often effected.

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**Harper's Weekly.**

24-2in.

**Insolvent Act of 1875.**

CANADA: Province of Ontario, In the County Court of County of Lennox, the County of Lennox and Addington, and Addington, IN THE MATTER OF EDWARD KIMERLY BOWEN,

An Insolvent, THE Undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a Declaration of Composition and Discharge, executed by his Creditors, and on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER next, he will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected, Napanee, October 6th, 1877. E. K. BOWEN, By E. B. STONE, his Attorney, at litem.

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---AT---  
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Theo.  
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LADIES STRAW & FELT HATS. FLOWERS. FEATHERS. PLUMES, &c., &c.,

happy. The two were married at Thomas's Church last April, on Easter, by the Rev. Dr. The wedding ceremony was a large reception was given evening at the bride's house. The wedding trip the couple took the Berkeley. General and the latter's daughter Europe, where they now are. Stuart had a position, nominal in the Gallatin National Bank, city, at No. 36 Wall Street. Stuart was always more or less in his attendance at the Bank, lained of frequent attacks of the head, and often remained for his room. The young man's id never been strong, and no were asked. Apparently Mrs. Stuart lived very happily rekeley, amid elegant surround- hey did not get out much, nor any visitors. This was attri- their pleasure in each other's

Robert Stuart was an habitual A passion for liquor, which inherited, had long been in the retirement of his apart- until recently he did not be- lent, but drank and drank until stupid. His friends did not his habit. The young girl married was in perfect ignor- until she became his wife rriage the fatal passion grew and the days of drunken stupor e frequent. Mrs. Stuart soon er terrible lot. Within two er situation had grown desper- wife begged and wept and The husband drank, became id beat her

THE HE KNOCKED HER DOWN. day afternoon she went to her house in Thirty-fourth street, she could bear her troubles no Mrs. Marks begged her to re- he house and not return to ley. However, the wife rel- nly to dinner, and went back arted to her beautiful rooms drunken husband. Sunday Stuart left the Berkeley at 9 At 11, Mrs. Stuart rang for ermaid, Catherine Cummings, at distress of mind exclaimed entered the room, "I would e than live as I am living." e said that Mr. Stuart had oughly to her on Saturday that she could not endure it. ed the girl to tell Mr. Stuart, in, that Mrs Stuart had gone few moments, but that she turn soon. She was out minutes, returned to her room own at her writing-desk. The the room. Nothing further from Mrs. Stuart during the half-past four in the afternoon rned. Mr. Slater, the pro- the house, noticed as he e door, that Stuart was maul- Nothing was heard during but at a quarter to six a sharp was sent to the proprietor of or the nearest physician. Mr. known for a long time that k deeply, and he sent im- for Dr. I. F. Hubbard, of No. Ninth street, thinking that *delerium tremens*. bhard came in haste and Stuart lying on the floor, sensible and nearly dead. nd was holding her head, insane way.

ING TO REVIVE HER. er lay a four-ounce bottle of

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Barbaras History, by Amelia B. Edwards.  
Under Two Flags, by "Ouida."  
The Tower of London, by Harrison Ainsworth.  
Old Curiosity Shop, by Charles Dickens.  
A Princess of India, by Walter Black.  
White Lies, by Charles Reade.  
It is never Too Late to Mend, by Charles Reade.  
Lady Audley's Secret, by Miss Braddon.  
Birds of Prey, by Miss Braddon.

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## TO SUIT THE TIMES

## JOHN DOWNFY.

Napanea, Oct. 6th, 1877.



## Advertisements this Week.

Scientific American—Munn. & Co.  
Electricity—Northrop & Lyman.  
Periodical Pills—Northrop & Lyman.  
Consumption Cured—Sherar.  
Harper's Bazar—Harper & Bros.

# THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, NOV. 23rd, 1877.

Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging; whoever is deceived thereby is not wise. Therefore be not deceived by parties telling you that their Stoves are better than Boyle's. My stoves are made of the best material (not of old iron, as asserted by others in the trade), and are also good, if not better, because they are heavier, and consequently throw out more heat, and have given good satisfaction. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. No connection with any other establishment in Town, but manufacture and repair fireware of all kinds, by first-class Mechanics, and do Job Work of all kinds, in my line, and keep a large assortment of Cooking, Parlor Cook, Box and Coal-heating, and Double Stoves. Extra castings for stoves: stoves refitted, Ploughs and Plough-shares of all kinds. Yours truly, H. BOYLE, agent, in William Miller's old stand, opposite Webster & Boyes.

—Any parties who wish to take a local paper can have the EXPRESS free to the end of the year, on trial, with the privilege of discontinuing at that time, if unsatisfactory. Only \$1 for 1878, postage free. Readers are requested to send in the names of their friends.

What the frost said to the fly: "Git."

Now paint your sled and mend your skate And bring in the flowers if 'taint too late.

Advertise and beat your competitors by a large majority.

If you haven't caught a cold, catch one now—this is a good season.

The ties that connect business men with the public—Advertise.

Christmas comes on Tuesday, and is only about five weeks in the future.

The fashionable glove this winter will be a mitten with a hole in the thumb.

—Napanee is blessed with one of the most accommodating Postmasters in the Province.

—The reductions in the assessment at Belleville by the Court of Revision amounts to \$35,025.

—Rumor says we are to have two skating rinks this season. All right. The more the merrier.

—The County Council will meet in Napanee, for the transaction of business on the 11th of December.

Christmas is coming, and wide-awake dealers should proclaim the glad tidings in our advertising columns.

"Time flies," suggested she. "Yes," he answered sadly, taking a dark object out of the cream, "time flies were gone."

—A young man named Leggate, working in Edwin Green's cabinet factory had two of his fingers mangled by a circular saw on Wednesday morning.

—A number of the large plate-glass windows on Dundas street have been shattered during the week, supposed to have been caused by the settling of the buildings.

—The Rev. C. S. Eastman, of Picton, will preach in the M. E. Church, Napanee, next Sabbath morning, and the Rev. Dr. Stone, of Hamilton, in the evening.

—It doesn't seem exactly right that a man should be obliged to walk through life on two bow-legs just because he indulged in the innocent diversion of sucking his toes in babyhood.

The courage that can face the cannon's mouth without flinching is of a high order, but is it safe to bet that it outranks that required to look a cold cook stove in the face about 5 a. m., during the present cold snap?

—The *Intelligencer* says fire is smoldering in the ruins of the Farmer's Elevator still.

—A successful social was held in the C. M. Church, on Wednesday evening.

—Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day, services were held in the Presbyterian and C. M. Churches, and church of St. Mary Magdalene.

—We have been favored with a copy of the Mill Point *Echo*, the new paper just started at Mill Point. It is neat and spicy for the first issue.

—Napanee has a Debating Club. Subjects of general interest and every day importance are discussed, and much good may result therefrom.

—Mr. A. Pringle, takes serious exceptions to a rather humorous "hit" at Free-thinkers which appeared in our columns a few weeks since. We give space to his communication in reply this week.

—We are requested to state that the repairs on the bridge on the Napanee and Hamburg road near the Town Hall, N. Fredericksburgh, will commence on Monday next. The public are cautioned to look out for it as the old one has to be torn up immediately.

—A young man named Hearn, who was taken to the Hospital at Kingston last week, with inflammatory rheumatism, had his leg amputated soon after arrival. He is slowly recovering, though as he aptly expressed it, they might as well took it off just behind the ears while they were at it. We hope to see him around again soon.

—The close of navigation cannot be far distant judging from the cold weather which we have been experiencing of late, the slip having been frozen over mornings this week. Last year navigation virtually closed on December 1st, although the *Pirrepoint* made one trip from Kingston to Belleville a week after that date. The *Norseman* has already laid up for the season.

—At a regular meeting of the Juvenile Temple, I. O. G. T., held on Friday evening, October 16th, in the Town Hall, Napanee, the following officers were installed by H. V. Fralick, Esq., superintendent:—W. C. T.—Bro. F. Holmes; W. V. T.—Sister T. Walker; W. S.—Bro. M. S. Plumley; W. A. S.—Bro. I. Osborne; W. F. S.—Bro. F. Schryver; W. T.—Bro. J. Rose; W. M.—Bro. R. Matheson; W. D. M.—Sister M. Roney; W. G.—Bro. E. Clements; W. Sent.—Bro. J. Wilson; W. Chap.—Bro. E. Sills; W. R. H. S.—Sister M. Conger; W. L. H. S.—Sister M. Fellows; P. W. C. T.—Bro. A. Roney.

—A young man named David Johnson was arrested on the arrival of the up-train last night at the Napanee station and lodged in the lock-up, charged with stealing Sheriff McKellar's pocket-book at Kingston. The Sheriff had been conducting a prisoner to the Penitentiary and was at Kingston station ready to return, when in the act of drawing something from his pocket, he dropped his purse, and on looking for it, the purse had disappeared. In the pocket-book was a ticket for Toronto, and the conductor being notified of the occurrence, that officer kept a sharp look-out for tickets to that place. Soon the right man was spotted, as was shown by his not being able to tell what amount he had paid for it. The young man offered to give up the ticket, but would not refund the \$1.00 which was missing from the purse. He claims that he found the pocket-book and as he was going to Toronto, determined to use the ticket. He awaits examination.

### More Burglaries.

The store of Owen Roblin, Ameliasburgh, was entered by burglars the other evening and a quantity of valuable goods extracted. The property in the post office, which is in the same room and among which were a number of registered

### Progressive.

The enterprising managers of the *Byss House*, have lately had a telegraph line brought into their office for the accommodation of their guests. We are pleased to see the success which has attended the enterprise of running a house on strictly temperance principles.

### ORGANIZING.

During the summer the Reformers thought the Province of the Dominion, seeing the necessity of thorough organization and united efforts have been establishing Associations in the several countries, whose special duty it becomes to look after the interest of the party in their several districts. The initiative for the establishment of such an Association in Lennox, was taken some time since, but its final establishments was only completed on Saturday last. In accordance with a requisition from the Secretary, about one hundred prominent supporters of the Government met in the Town Hall Napanee, for the above purpose, Mr. John Sharp, Esq., being called to the chair after few remarks from Mr. Morden, Mr. Patullo, the general secretary of the Reform Association, Toronto, addressed the meeting on the wants and needs of such a club, explaining its working, etc., after which the work of organization was proceeded with. The following officers were elected:—President, John Herring, Esq.; 1st Vice, W. H. Perry, Esq.; 2nd Vice, John Sharp, Esq.; Secretary, A. L. Morden, Esq. Vice Presidents—Ernesttown, C. W. Huffman, Esq.; Richmond, Wm. Caton, Esq.; Bath H. W. Purdy, Esq.; South Fredericksburgh, Henry Huffman, Esq.; North Fredericksburgh, Thos. Anderson, Esq.; Adolphustown, H. H. Allison, Esq.; Napanee A. McNeill, Esq.

It is expected that a branch Association will be established in every township, with working committees, who by their vigilance will be able to secure the rights, and a proper representation for the Government party at the coming elections. We suppose it is unnecessary to urge upon our friends the importance taking hold of this matter with a will. Everything depends upon the zeal of friends in the agricultural portions of the Riding. The opposition have been working long and assiduously and if we expect justice and a fair representation at the polls in the not far distant contest we must awaken and look after our common interests. Let it not be said in future that the majority with which Lennox has lately returned her members was reduced through negligence and over confidence in our own strength.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our columns will always be open to the discussion of matters of public interest, when we conceive such discussion will benefit or enlighten the public. By inserting such articles, however, we do not thereby endorse or approve in any way the sentiments expressed, and always reserve to ourselves the right of criticism.

### Darwinism.

To the Editor of the Napanee Express;

SIR,—In your last issue you publish what you call a "sharp hit for Free-thinkers," being four chapters illustrated on the "Origin of Man," burlesquing the Darwinian Theory. Now, I have no doubt that your sense of justice and love of fair play will enable you cheerfully to take a "hit" back. To be honorable you must take it for tat. First, I would remind the sapient writer of the four chapters that ridicule is not argument. Had I any hope you would publish it, I too might write "four chapters" on the "Origin of Man," as per Brahma, Allah, Ormazd, or Elohim, and by showing the inherent and intrinsic absurdities of these Scriptural accounts, bring them into contempt and ridicule. In regard to the account by the latter, I might ask the Theologian whether he wishes me to accept that contained in the first chapter of Genesis, or that given in the second, for there are two,

## The Week's News.

### Canadian.

Navigation at Montreal is expected close with his week.

The remains of Bishop Laval are interred in the chapel of the seminary Quebec.

The opening of a branch of Laval university at Montreal has been decided upon.

Before the Fishery Commissioners yesterday Mr. Thompson, of St. John, commenced the closing argument on the British view. He is said to have made a capital case. The award expected next week.

A forgery of the signature of an officer of the Superior Court, for the district Terrebonne, affecting the contest pending between the Seminary of Montreal and the Oka Indians in relation to the proprietorship of the site now held by the Indians' church, has been discovered at Ste. Scholastique.

It is understood that the Quebec legislature will meet for the despatch of business on the 13th prox.

A mass meeting of the electors of the East was held on Thursday when both the candidates and their porters delivered addresses.

Dr. Ahearn has declined to contest Quebec West for the Local Legislature and another candidate will be selected.

The Ottawa saw-mills stopped work on Thursday, throwing between four hundred men out of employment.

Three-fourths of the electors present at the political meeting in Quebec East Thursday night were in favor of Laurier.

The farmers of Prince Edward are rejoicing over the large crop raised and safely housed by them. The crops are good, but the yield of wheat and oats is much above the average. Potatoes are, as usual, very fine in quality and as to quantity, there is no room for complaint.

The political contest in Quebec continues to increase in interest. Parties are conducting active campaigns from door to door.

A portion of the gaol yard in Ipswich is to be set apart for the employment of vagrants in breaking stones for making purposes.

At a meeting of the Barrister's Association at Halifax on Saturday a committee appointed to draft a Bill for pre-emption to the Legislature, praying for the abolition of trial by jury in civil cases.

QUEBEC, NOV. 18.—A private letter from St. John's, Nfld., states that the steamship Thames, Capt. Camphe, this port, has put in there, having sustained terrific weather on the way and lost overboard her second an officers and a seaman.

The Government steamer *Druid*, Captain Marmen, left Quebec Tuesday for the Lower St. Lawrence to bring the buoys except the four in the T which will remain there until the mail steamer passes down.

The Montreal Rine committee already succeeded in opening temperance coffee and lodging house first of the kind in the District. There is accommodation for about 100 lodgers, who will only be charged cents each. The Montreal men have been very liberal in this matter.

The Government steamer *Napier*, chartered for the conveyance of goods for the Paris Exposition, arrived to-day. Goods will be received by the Deputy-Minister of Marine last evening to see to the shipper's goods.

Springle, the suspected steamship captain, complains bitterly that the paper done him an injustice, and says he is determined that the people of Canada know him. He will be committed to prison on Monday afternoon.

A number of the large plate-glass windows on Dundas street have been shattered during the week, supposed to have been caused by the settling of the buildings.

The Rev. C. S. Eastman, of Picton, will preach in the M. E. Church, Nanawau, next Sabbath morning, and the Rev. Dr. Stone, of Hamilton, in the evening.

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The courage that can face the cannon's mouth without flinching is of a high order, but it is safe to bet that it outranks that required to look a cold cook stove in the face about 5 a. m., during the present cold snap?

The corn has been much shocked, the potatoes have cast their eyes towards winter quarters, the leaves are out on a fly, and the mosquitoes have gone out of the opera business; all on account of the lateness of the season.

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#### More Burglaries.

The store of Owen Roblin, Ameliasburgh, was entered by burglars the other evening and a quantity of valuable goods extracted. The property in the post office, which is in the same room and among which were a number of registered letters, remained untouched.

#### Paris Exposition.

Among the curiosities to be sent to Paris as a sample of Canadian produce and industry is a plank of pine 13 feet 2 inches long, 8 feet broad, and ten inches thick; it weighs 1,431 pounds. A section of pine ten eight feet in diameter, and two feet three inches deep, weighs 4,860 and also goes to Paris. Wm. English, of Hamilton, exports two Indian hunting canoes of splendid finish.

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#### Darwinism.

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—Rev. Mr. Young arrived home on Wednesday evening from a two weeks' tour west in connection with the Bible Society's work, he having been specially selected for that duty. We are pleased on this opportunity to add our testimony to the efficient work in the gospel ministry which this Rev. gentleman has performed since his location in Nanawee. By quiet, unremitting labor, he has succeeded in bringing together a goodly following, and secured their future welfare as a congregation of worshippers. Mr. Young has always been among the first in aiding charitable and literary enterprises in and about Nanawee, and we are pleased to avail ourselves of an opportunity to give a small amount of the credit due him as a worker in the cause of humanity.

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The news of the arrival of the steamer "Thames" at St. John's, N. F., under sail, yesterday, was received with satisfaction, some Quebecers being on board. The passengers are believed to be all safe. Amongst other injuries the *Thames* had her compasses, ventilators, skylights and deck houses swept entirely away by a storm, and lost all her boats. It has been ascertained that the necessary repairs will be effected at St. John's. It is more than likely that her passengers will be transferred to the ss. *Nova Scotian*, which is due at St. John's on Wednesday, and will land them at Halifax. Capt. Campbell must have displayed considerable ability in bringing his ship safe to port under the distressing circumstances in which he was placed by the loss of his compass.

A lawyer, returning to his office one day, said complacently to his assistant:—"Mr. Perkins, the world looks different to a man when he has three inches of rum in him." "Yes," replied the junior; "and he looks different to the world."

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The London correspondent of an English paper asserts that a peace pact the Cabinet lately received a notable session, and that five of the Ministers are now virtually committed to non-vention.

The London Chamber of Commerce proposes the amendment of the Stamp Act and further amendment the Weights and Measures Act as subjects for discussion by the Dominion Board Trade.

A strike of the Lancashire cotton operatives has been averted by an arrangement with the masters for a five per cent reduction of wages on the 2nd of January, if trade should not improve in meantime.

The Scotland yard detectives and solicitor Froggatt, charged with an attempt to defeat the ends of justice, with the exception of Detective Beep found guilty, and sentenced to years' imprisonment.

Progressive.

The enterprising managers of the Bisco House, have lately had a telegraph line brought into their office for the accommodation of their guests. We are pleased to see the success which has attended the enterprise of running a house on strictly temperance principles.

ORGANIZING.

During the summer the Reformers thought the Province of the Dominion, seeing the necessity of thorough organization and united efforts have been establishing Associations in the several countries, whose special duty it becomes to look after the interest of the party in their several districts. The initiative for the establishment of such an Association in Lennox, was taken some time since, but its final establishments was only completed on Saturday last. In accordance with a requisition from the Secretary, about one hundred prominent supporters of the Government met in the Town Hall Napanee, for the above purpose. Mr. John Sharp, Esq., being called to the chair after few remarks from Mr. Morden, Mr. Patullo, the general secretary of the Reform Association, Toronto, addressed the meeting, on the wants and needs of such a club, explaining its working, etc., after which the work of organization was proceeded with. The following officers were elected:—President, John Herring, Esq.; 1st Vice, W. H. Perry, Esq.; 2nd Vice, John Sharp, Esq.; Secretary, A. L. Morden, Esq. Vice Presidents—Ernestown, C. W. Huffman, Esq.; Richmond, Wm. Caton, Esq.; Bath H. W. Purdy, Esq.; South Fredericksburgh, Henry Huffman, Esq.; North Fredericksburgh, Thos. Anderson, Esq.; Adolphustown, H. H. Allison, Esq.; Napanee A. McNeill, Esq.

It is expected that a branch Association will be established in every township, with working committees, who by their vigilance will be able to secure the rights, and a proper representation for the Government party at the coming elections. We suppose it is unnecessary to urge upon our friends the importance taking hold of this matter with a will. Everything depends upon the zeal of friends in the agricultural portions of the Riding. The opposition have been working long and assiduously and if we expect justice and a fair representation at the polls in the not far distant contest we must awake and look after our common interests. Let it not be said in future that the majority with which Lennox has lately returned her members was reduced through negligence and over confidence in our own strength.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our columns will always be open to the discussion of matters of public interest, when we conceive such discussion will benefit or enlighten the public. By inserting such articles, however, we do not thereby endorse or approve in any way the sentiments expressed, and always reserve to ourselves the right of criticism.

Darwinism.

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The Week's News.

Canadian.

Navigation at Montreal is expected to close with his week.

The remains of Bishop Laval are to be interred in the chapel of the seminary of Quebec.

The opening of a branch of Laval University at Montreal has been definitely decided upon.

Before the Fishery Commissioner yesterday Mr. Thompson, of St. John, commenced the closing argument on behalf of the British view. He is said to have made a capital case. The award may be expected next week.

A forgery of the signature of an officer of the Superior Court for the district of Terrebonne, affecting the contest now pending between the Seminary of Montreal and the Oka Indians in relation to the proprietorship of the site now occupied by the Indians' church, has been discovered at Ste. Scholastique.

It is understood that the Quebec Legislature will meet for the despatch of business on the 13th prox.

A mass meeting of the electors of Quebec East was held on Thursday last, when both the candidates and their supporters delivered addresses.

Dr. Ahearn has declined to contest Quebec West for the Local Legislature, and another candidate will be selected.

The Ottawa saw-mills stopped running on Thursday, throwing between three and four hundred men out of employment.

Three-fourths of the electors present at the political meeting in Quebec East on Thursday night were in favor of Mr. Laurier.

The farmers of Prince Edward Island are rejoicing over the largest crops ever raised and safely housed by them. All the crops are good, but the yield of wheat and oats is much above the average. Potatoes are, as usual, very fine in quality, and as to quantity, there is no room for complaint.

The political contest in Quebec East continues to increase in interest. Both parties are conducting active canvasses from door to door.

A portion of the gaol yard in London is to be set apart for the employment of vagrants in breaking stones for road-making purposes.

At a meeting of the Barrister's Society at Halifax on Saturday a committee was appointed to draft a Bill for presentation to the Legislature, praying for the abolition of trial by jury in civil cases.

QUEBEC, NOV. 18.—A private telegram from St. John's, Nfld., states that the steamship Thames, Capt. Campbell, for this port, has put in there, having sustained terrific weather on the way out, and lost overboard her second and third officers and a seaman.

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The revolted Caffre tribe, the Galekas, have been completely reduced to submission.

A Pole has been arrested at Berlin on suspicion of intending to assassinate the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. The plot is supposed to have originated with Polish Ultramontanes.

Reports of the French harvest have not mended of late. From the results of threshing, as far as have been gathered, the wheat yield has been up to the average in bulk, but as to the bread-making qualities, a deficiency of more than ten per cent, on the average has been detected.

The Council of the Vatican has declared that no Power can veto the Conclave's election of a successor to the Pope.

A collision has occurred between the British barque *Nydia*, from Liverpool for Tybee, and a steamer bound for Genoa. Both vessels sank, but the crews, with the exception of three men, were saved. The locality of the disaster is not given.

Other Countries.

The Mexican Senate has passed a law prohibiting the election of the President to second term.

The Spanish commander-in-chief in Cuba is said to have issued an order that all Cuban prisoners-of-war be shot and reported as if killed in battle.

An unusually rich deposit of gold and silver—said to be the broadest known vein of these metals—has been discovered in the neighborhood of Arequipa, Peru.

Much suffering exists in the north-eastern Provinces of Brazil, owing to the prolonged drought. In some districts the cattle have all perished, the loss up to the 1st ult., being estimated at eighty thousand head. In Cachoeira over one hundred lives have been lost, and thousands more must succumb. Though the Government has expended half a million dollars for their relief fifteen thousand persons are in want.

MARKETS.

(Corrected weekly.)

NAPANEE NOV. 15th. (Report by Diamond and Sherwood, Napanee.)

Oats—30c. per bushel.  
Rye—57c. per bushel.  
Pease—60c. per bushel.  
Barley—No 2, 55c. per bushel.  
Barley—No 1, 68c. per bushel.  
Wheat—\$1.10 per bushel.  
Flour—\$2.30 per cwt.  
Buckwheat Flour—\$2.75 per cwt.  
Bran—\$1.40 per ton.  
Shorts—\$2.20 per ton.  
Buckwheat—40c. per bushel.  
Wood—\$3.00 per cord.  
Coal—\$5.00 per ton.

(Report by the Market Clerk, Napanee.)  
Hay—\$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton.  
Hides—\$7.00. to \$8.00 per cwt.  
Butter—20c. to 24c. per lb.  
Eggs—15c. per dozen.  
Beef per cwt.—\$3.00 to \$5.00.  
Bread—14c. per loaf.  
Coal—\$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton.  
Chickens—25c. to 30c. per pair.  
Ducks—40c. per pair.  
Flour—\$3.10 per cwt.  
Deacon Skins—40c.  
Lard—12c. per lb.  
Lamb and Pelts—50c. to \$1.00  
Oatmeal—\$4.00 per cwt.  
Onions—70c. to \$1.00 per bushel.  
Potatoes—35c. per bushel.  
Pork—\$5.00 to \$6.00.  
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00.

BELLEVEILLE MARKETS.

Wheat, \$1 15 to \$1 25.  
Barley, 45c. to 57c.  
Rye, 55c to 56c  
Oats, 30c to 33c  
Peas 60c  
Dressed Hogs, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.  
Butter, Roll, 18c to 25c  
Butter, Tub, 16c to 17c  
Eggs, 14c to 16c  
Potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag.  
Flour, Wholesale, \$8 per bbl.  
Flour, Retail, \$9 per bbl.

IMPROVEMENT  
—ON—  
FELT ROOFS.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the people of Napanee to an improvement on Felt Roofs, invented by Mr. Brokenshire, of the Atlantic Foundry, Kingston.

This Roofing Material is composed of Minerals which form a Cement, proof against either

Fire or Water,

It will not crack in winter, or get soft and run in summer, and when dry it is as hard as Slate and more durable than Tin or Galvanized Iron, in fact nothing else is now used in Kingston on felt roofs.

References to a few who have the roof in use:—  
Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve, Kingston;  
Messrs. Wagner & McMillan, Albion Hotel;  
Mr. McRae's Store, Princess Street, Kingston;  
Mr. Parker's Drug Store, Kingston;  
Mr. Thornton's Hotel, Kingston;  
Geo. Overend, Contractor, on his residence, do.;  
Kingston Street Railway Buildings;  
Rev. Mr. Grafty, Kingston;  
Atlantic Foundry, Kingston, and many others.

Any parties wanting New Roofs or Old Roofs repaired should see

NELSON GERMAN,  
Agent, Napanee.

Napanee, Nov. 15th 1877.

MORTGAGE SALE

UNDER and by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, (which will be produced at the time of Sale) dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1872, and made by Staats S. Madden, (now deceased) Sophia Madden his wife, (or herding dower) to William Hamby and Samuel Hamby. Default having been made in the payment of the moneys thereby secured, there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

SATURDAY, the 24th day of Nov. 1877,

TOWN HALL,

In the Town of Napanee, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by James Allen, Auctioneer, All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, being composed of Lot Number Seven, on the West side of Adelaide Street, and of Water Lot Number eight on the South Side of Water Street, in the said Town of Napanee. On the said premises are two Frame and one Brick Dwelling Houses.

Terms and conditions made known at the Sale.

For further particulars, apply to  
REEVE & MORDEN,  
28-3in. Vendor's Solicitors.

Business Change.

THE undersigned has sold out all his stock in trade to THOMAS SEAWARD, who will carry on the business in my old shop. All accounts due me must be paid forthwith.

ROBERT MOTT.  
Bath, Nov. 2nd 1877. 28-3in.

FARM FOR SALE.

About 75 acres of the

BEST LAND

—IN—

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY,

5½ miles from Picton, and 3½ miles from Demorestville.

This is a rare chance to get a Choice Farm. It is well watered and nicely situated.

A Special Price to a purchaser before the 1st December.

Apply to  
R McDOWALL,  
Demorestville, 29.  
Or at this Office.



riends in the agricultural portions of the  
liding. The opposition have been working  
ong and assiduously and if we expect  
ustice and a fair representation at the  
olls in the not far distant contest we  
must awaken, and look after our common  
interests. Let it not be said in future  
hat the majority with which Lennox has  
ately returned her members was reduced  
through negligence and over confi-  
dence in our own strength.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ur columns will always be open to the discus-  
sion of matters of public interest, when we  
conceive such discussion will benefit or en-  
lighten the public. By inserting such articles,  
however, we do not thereby endorse or approve  
in any way the sentiments expressed, and al-  
ways reserve to ourselves the right of criticism.

Darwinism.

To the Editor of the Napanee Express;

Sir,—In your last issue you publish what  
you call a "sharp hit for Freethinkers," be-  
ing four chapters illustrated on the "Origin  
of Man," burlesquing the Darwinian  
Theory. Now, I have no doubt that your  
sense of justice and love of fair play will  
enable you cheerfully to take a "hit" back.  
To be honorable you must take tit for tat.  
First, I would remind the sapient writer of  
the four chapters that ridicule is not argu-  
ment. Had I any hope you would publish  
it, I too might write "four chapters" on  
the "Origin of Man," as per Brahma, Allah,  
Ormezz, or Elohim, and by showing the  
inherent and intrinsic absurdities of these  
scriptural accounts, bring them into con-  
tempt and ridicule. In regard to the ac-  
count by the latter, I might ask the Theo-  
logian whether he wishes me to accept that  
contained in the first chapter of Genesis, or  
that given in the second, for there are two,  
and they happen to be at variance. Regard-  
ing the vexed question as to the origin of  
man upon this earth, there is the scientific  
solution of the matter, and the theological  
account, two theories as wide apart as pos-  
sible. But before bestowing too much shal-  
low ridicule upon the scientific presentment  
of the question, religionists would do well  
to clear away some of the many absurdities  
which cluster around their own theory. If  
they ought to tell us, for instance, if the  
"first man" was "made" less than 6000  
years ago, when, how, and by whom were  
the people made that Geology and Archaeo-  
logy demonstrates to have existed on the  
earth long ages before Adam's time? They  
ought also to tell us how it is that the  
Hindoo account of the creation of man, as  
contained in the Shaster, which long ante-  
dates the Jewish account, so very much  
resembles the latter? And if man is not  
a product of nature, according to Darwin,  
but has been "made" by the gods, ("let us  
make man"), we would like to be informed  
if the men of Africa, of whom Dr. Living-  
stone gives us an account, who he says are  
no higher than some of the apes were "made."  
If so they certainly reflect no credit on the  
workmanship. The Siam "Weekly Adver-  
tiser" contains the following:—"On the  
island of Borneo has been found a certain  
race of wild creatures, of which kindred  
varieties have been discovered in the Phil-  
ippine Islands, in Terre del Faego, and in  
South America. They seldom walk, almost  
erect, on two legs, and in that attitude  
measure about four feet in height. They  
construct no habitations form no families,  
scarcely associate together, sleep in caves  
and trees, feed on snakes and vermin, on  
ant's eggs, and on each other. They can-  
not be tamed or forced to any labor, and  
are hunted and shot among the trees like the  
great gorilla, of which they are a stunted  
copy. When captured alive one finds with  
surprise that their uncouth jabbering  
sounds are like articulate language. They  
turn up a human face to gaze at their cap-  
tors, and females show instincts of modesty;  
in fine, these wretched beings are men and  
women." If these "men and women" are  
not an evolution of nature, they were doubt-  
less "made," too! When such specimens of  
the "genus homo" are still being turned  
out—"made"—it little becomes the believer  
in the Mosaic Cosmogony to sneer at Dar-  
winism.

Yours very truly,  
ALLEN PRINGLE.

Richmond, Nov. 13th, 1877.

"Enquirer's" letter is omitted as we cannot see  
where the public would be benefited by opening  
a discussion on the subject.—Ed.

Gunboat on the Lakes.

from door to door.  
A portion of the gaol yard in London is  
to be set apart for the employment of  
vagrants in breaking stones for road-  
making purposes.

At a meeting of the Barrister's Society  
at Halifax on Saturday a committee was  
appointed to draft a Bill for presentation  
to the Legislature, praying for the abo-  
lition of trial by jury in civil cases.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18.—A private telegram  
from St. John's, Nfld., states that the  
steamship Thames, Capt. Campbell, for  
this port, has put in there, having sus-  
tained terrific weather on the way out,  
and lost overboard her second and third  
officers and a seaman.

The Government steamer *Druid* Cap-  
tain Marmen, left Quebec Tuesday for  
the Lower St. Lawrence to bring up all  
the buoys except the four in the Traverse  
which will remain there until the last  
mail steamer passes down.

The Montreal Rine committee have  
already succeeded in opening a  
temperance coffee and lodging house, the  
first of the kind in the Dominion. There  
is accommodation for about fifty  
lodgers, who will only be charged ten  
cents each. The Montreal merchants  
have been very liberal in this matter.

The Government steamer *Newfield*,  
chartered for the conveyance of goods  
for the Paris Exposition, arrived in port  
to-day. Goods will be received at once.  
The Deputy-Minister of Marine arrived  
last evening to see to the shipment of the  
goods.

Springle, the suspected steamship thief,  
complains bitterly that the papers have  
done him an injustice, and says it is evi-  
dent that the people of Canada do not  
know him. He will be committed prob-  
ably on Monday afternoon to take his  
trial at the sessions of the peace, which  
open here in January next. Another in-  
vestigation is to be opened against him  
on the arrival here of the Hon. Mr. Tolle-  
mache, who has been written for, into  
the charge of having stolen diamond studs  
from him on the high seas.

Lieut.-Governor Cauchon was expect-  
ed at Winnipeg yesterday.

The Quebec Legislature is expected to  
meet for the despatch of business on the  
19th of December; and in that case will  
adjourn on the 22nd over the holidays.

The design of Mr. Scott, chief archi-  
tect to the Public Works Department,  
for the Canadian trophy for the Paris  
Exposition, has been approved of at the  
Colonial office.

There is a dead-lock in Owen Sound  
police circles, the Town Council having  
closed the police office in order to prevent  
the trial of county cases in the police  
court.

United States.

At Pittsburg the Grand Jury have re-  
turned indictments against one hundred-  
rioters.

Iowa and Nebraska were visited on  
Thursday last by several distinct shocks  
of earthquake.

Eight of the Maine and two of the  
Maryland railroad strikers have been  
convicted of obstructing the mails.

The San Francisco cigar makers are  
about to discharge their Chinese em-  
ployees and bring hands from New  
York.

Ninety thousand models were destroyed  
by the recent fire at the Washington  
Patent Office.

One Harvard student is paying his way  
through college by turning his room into a  
stationery and book store, and another,  
a graduate of Wesleyan University, is  
meeting his expenses at the law school by  
working in a barber's shop.

Escapedo has been acquitted on the  
charge of Violation of the United States  
neutrality laws, but fears are expressed  
that he will at once endeavor to excite a  
new revolutionary movement against  
Diaz. El Pazo county, Texas, is still in  
the hands of a Mexican mob, who are  
backed by their countrymen to the south  
of the river, and claim the region in  
question as Mexican territory. Large  
numbers of Mexicans have also

MARKETS.

(Corrected weekly.)  
NAPANEE Nov. 15th.

(Report by Diamond and Sherwood, Napanee.)

Oats—30c. per bushel.  
Rye—57c. per bushel.  
Pease—60c. per bushel.  
Barley—No 2, 55c. per bushel.  
Barley—No. 3, 55c. per bushel.  
Wheat—\$1.10 per bushel.  
Flour—\$2.90 per cwt.  
Buckwheat Flour—\$2.75 per cwt.  
Bran—\$14.00 per ton.  
Shorts—\$22.00 per ton.  
Buckwheat—60c. per bushel.  
Wheat—\$3.00 per cord.  
Coal—\$5.00 per ton.

(Report by the Market Clerk, Napanee.)

Hay—\$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton.  
Hides—\$7.00 to \$8.00 per cwt.  
Butter—20c. to 24c. per lb.  
Eggs—15c. per dozen.  
Beef per cwt.—\$3.00 to \$5.00.  
Bread—14c. per loaf.  
Coal—\$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton.  
Chickens—25c. to 30c. per pair.  
Ducks—40c. per pair.  
Flour—\$3.10 per cwt.  
Deacon Skins—40c.  
Lard—11-12c.  
Lamb and Pelts—50c. to \$1.00  
Oatmeal—\$4.00 per cwt.  
Onions—70c. to \$1.00 per bushel.  
Potatoes—35c. per bushel.  
Pork—\$5.00 to \$6.00.  
Straw—\$3.00 to \$1.00.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Wheat, \$1 15 to \$1 25.  
Barley, 45c. to 57c.  
Rye, 55c to 56c  
Oats, 30c to 33c  
Peas 60c  
Dressed Hogs, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.  
Butter, Roll, 18c to 25c  
Butter, Tub, 16c to 17c  
Eggs, 14c to 15c  
Potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag.  
Flour, Wholesale, \$5 50 per bbl.  
Apples, 60c to \$1 per bag.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Wheat, fall, per bu. \$1 20 to \$1 25  
Wheat spring, per bu. \$1 to \$1 00  
Barley, per bu. 50c to 57c  
Oats, per bu. 33c to 35c  
Peas, per bu. 63c to 70c  
Rye, per bu. 60c  
Butter, 15 rolls, 20c to 22c  
Butter, large rolls, 20c  
Butter, tub dairy, best, 18c to 19c  
Flour, wholesale, \$5 50 per bbl  
Flour, Retail, \$6 00 per bbl  
Beef, Per quarter 31 to 5c  
Cheese, 9c to 10c  
Lard, 13c to 15c  
Tallow, Rough, 4c  
Tallow, Rendered, 7c to 7 1/2c  
Eggs, fresh, per doz. 17c to 18c  
Eggs, in lots, 15c  
Hay, \$11 to \$15 per ton

OSWEGO MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—1 p.m.  
Wheat quiet—No. 1 Milwaukee club  
\$1.34; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.43;  
white State \$1.42.  
Barley quiet—No. 2 Canada nominal  
at 86c.  
Receipts since 11 a.m.—17,600 wheat;  
16,000 barley.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.  
Flour; Receipts 3,140 brls. More ac-  
tive at generally unchanged rates. Sales  
200 brls. superior extra at \$5.90; 100  
extra at \$5.70; 200 do \$5.75; 100 fancy  
\$5.60; 100 and 200 strong bakers at  
\$5.65; 500, 200, 300 and 100 spring ex-  
tra \$5.40.  
Grain, Provisions and Ashes unchang-  
ed.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—Flour market  
more active, sales superior extra 5.90;  
extra 5.70 to 5.75; fancy 5.60, strong  
bakers at 5.65.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

THE GRAIN MARKET.—There was a  
very fair amount of grain in the market  
this morning, there being a little of  
everything. The following were the  
quotations:—  
Fall wheat, \$1.25  
Red wheat, \$1.15  
Spring wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.12  
Barley, 55c. to 56c.  
Oats, 84c. to 85c.  
Peas, 60c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Terms and conditions made known at the Sale  
For further particulars, apply to  
REEVE & MORDEN,  
28-3in. Vendor's Solicitors.

Business Change.

THE undersigned has sold out all his stock in  
trade to THOMAS SEAWARD, who will  
carry on the business in my old shop. All ac-  
counts due me must be paid forthwith.  
ROBERT MOTT  
Bath, Nov. 2nd 1877. 28-3in.

FARM FOR SALE.

About 75 acres of the  
BEST LAND  
—IN—

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY,

5 1/2 miles from Picton, and 3 1/2 miles from  
Demorestville.

This is a rare chance to get a Choice Farm,  
It is well watered and nicely situated.

A Special Price to a purchaser before the  
1st December.

Apply to  
R McDOWALL,  
Demorestville, 29.  
Or at this Office.

1823. SEND FOR 1878  
THE  
New York Observer

The Best Religious and Secular Family News-  
paper. \$3.15 a Year, post-paid.  
Established 1823.

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.  
22. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.



CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 12th, 1877.  
Authorized Discount on American Invoices  
until further notice 3 per cent.  
J. JOHNSON,  
Commissioner.

WINE IS A  
STRONG DRI

Whosoever is Deceive

Therefore be not deceived by parties telling  
your old friend BOYLE'S. My Stoves  
old iron, as asserted by others in the t  
ter, because they are heavier and co  
and have given g

Give Me a Call Before

No connection with any other  
But Manufactu

Tinware of  
BY FIRST-CLASS M  
JOB

Of all kinds in my line, and  
COOKING, PARLOR, COOK, BOX & C  
EXTRA CASTINGS FOR STO  
PLOUGHS & PLOUGH-S

Yours tr

In Wm. Mille  
Napanee, Nov. 14th, 1877.

clear away some of the many absurdities which cluster around their own theory. They ought to tell us, for instance, if the first man was "made" less than 6000 years ago, when, how, and by whom were people made that Geology and Archaeology demonstrates to have existed on the earth long ages before Adam's time? They ought also to tell us how it is that the lindoo account of the creation of man, as contained in the Shaster, which long antedates the Jewish account, so very much resembles the latter? And if man is not product of nature, according to Darwin, it has been "made" by the gods, ("let us make man"), we would like to be informed the men of Africa, of whom Dr. Livingstone gives us an account, who he says are no higher than some of the apes were "made," so they certainly reflect no credit on the workmanship. The Siam "Weekly Advertiser" contains the following:—"On the island of Borneo has been found a certain race of wild creatures, of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Philippine Islands, in Terre del Faego, and in South America. They seldom walk, almost erect, on two legs, and in that attitude measure about four feet in height. They construct no habitations form no families, scarcely associate together, sleep in caves and trees, feed on snakes and vermin, on nuts, eggs, and on each other. They cannot be tamed or forced to any labor, and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorilla, of which they are a stunted copy. When captured alive one finds with surprise that their uncouth jabbering sounds are like articulate language. They turn up a human face to gaze at their captors, and females show instincts of modesty; a fine, these wretched beings are men and women." If these "men and women" are of an evolution of nature, they were doubtless "made," too! When such specimens of the "genus homo" are still being turned out—"made"—it little becomes the believer in the Mosaic Cosmogony to sneer at Darwinism.

Yours very truly,  
ALLEN PRINGLE,  
Richmond, Nov. 13th, 1877.  
"Enquirer's" letter is omitted as we cannot see where the public would be benefited by opening discussion on the subject.—Ed.

#### Gunboat on the Lakes.

The *Detroit Post* says that a British naval officer is on the way from Ottawa to Windsor, where he will arrive soon, commissioned to charter a steamboat and to her our as a gunboat to be kept ready or service in view of the troubles that have lately arisen on the question of American tugs wrecking in Canadian waters. The officer is to be clothed with extraordinary powers, included among which are the authority to enforce international regulations and settle recent difficulties and the appointment of subordinates in the various customhouse districts to look after Canadian interests in the connection named.

#### The Steamer "Thames."

The news of the arrival of the steamer "Thames" at St. John's, N. F., under sail, yesterday, was received with satisfaction, some Quebecers being on board. The passengers are believed to be all safe. Amongst other injuries the *Thames* had her compasses, ventilators, skylights and deck houses swept entirely away by a storm, and lost all her boats. It has been ascertained that the necessary repairs will be effected at St. John's. It is more than likely that her passengers will be transferred to the ss. *Nova Scotian*, which is due at St. John's on Wednesday, and will land them at Halifax. Capt. Campbell must have displayed considerable ability in bringing his ship safe to port under the distressing circumstances in which he was placed by the loss of his compass.

A lawyer, returning to his office one day, asked complacently to his assistant: "Mr. Perkins, the world looks different to a man when he has three inches of rum in him." "Yes," replied the junior; "and he looks different to the world."

from him on the high seas.

Lieut.-Governor Cauchon was expected at Winnipeg yesterday.

The Quebec Legislature is expected to meet for the despatch of business on the 19th of December; and in that case will adjourn on the 22nd over the holidays.

The design of Mr. Scott, chief architect to the Public Works Department, for the Canadian trophy for the Paris Exposition, has been approved of at the Colonial office.

There is a dead-lock in Owen Sound police circles, the Town Council having closed the police office in order to prevent the trial of county cases in the police court.

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One Harvard student is paying his way through college by turning his room into a stationery and book store, and another, a graduate of Wesleyan University, is meeting his expenses at the law school by working in a barber's shop.

Escopedo has been acquitted on the charge of Violation of the United States neutrality laws, but fears are expressed that he will at once endeavor to excite a new revolutionary movement against Diaz. El Pazo county, Texas, is still in the hands of a Mexican mob, who are backed by their countrymen to the south of the river, and claim the region in question as Mexican territory. Large parties of marauding Indians have also crossed into Texas, and are engaged in depredation upon cattle and horses.

#### Great Britain.

A general strike of Lancashire spinners is apprehended.

Mr. Gladstone has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, defeating Sir Stafford Northcote.

The chief of the proposed Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland will be known as the Archbishop of St Andrews, and will reside at Edinburgh. There will also be bishops of Glasgow, Lismore, Aberdeen, Whithorn, and Dunkeld.

Fifteen hundred weavers at Oldham, Lancashire, have struck against a reduction, and the masters threaten a lock-out.

The London correspondent of an Edinburgh paper asserts that a peace party in the Cabinet lately received a notable accession, and that five of the Ministers are now virtually committed to non-intervention.

The London Chamber of Commerce proposes the amendment of the Bill Stamp Act and further amendments to the Weights and Measures Act as subjects for discussion by the Dominion Board of Trade.

A strike of the Lancashire cotton operatives has been averted by an arrangement with the masters for a five per cent. reduction of wages on the 2nd of January, if trade should not improve in the meantime.

The Scotland yard detectives and the solicitor Froggatt, charged with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice, have, with the exception of Detective Clark, been found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Butter, tub dairy, best, 18c to 19c  
Flour, wholesale, \$5.50 per bbl  
Flour, Retail, \$6.00 per bbl  
Beef, Per quarter 3j to 5c  
Cheese, 8c to 15c  
Lard, 13c to 15c  
Tallow, Rough, 4jc  
Lard, Rendered, 7c to 7jc  
Eggs, fresh, per doz. 17c to 18c  
Eggs, in lots, 15c  
Hay, \$11 to \$13 per ton

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#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.  
Flour; Receipts 3,140 brls. More active at generally unchanged rates. Sales 200 brls. superior extra at \$5.90; 100 extra at \$5.70; 200 do \$5.75; 100 fancy \$5.60; 100 and 200 strong bakers at \$5.65; 500, 200, 300 and 100 spring extra \$5.40.  
Grain, Provisions and Ashes unchanged.

#### PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—Flour market more active, sales superior extra 5.90; extra 5.70 to 5.75; fancy 5.60, strong bakers at 5.65.

#### HAMILTON MARKETS.

THE GRAIN MARKET.—There was a very fair amount of grain in the market this morning, there being a little of everything. The following were the quotations:—

Fall wheat, \$1.25  
Red wheat, \$1.15  
Spring wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.12  
Barley, 55c. to 56c.  
Oats, 84c. to 85c.  
Peas, 60c.

#### CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—1:05 p.m.  
Barley—64, 64½ cash nominally; 65 Dec.; 66 Jan.; extra No. 3, sales 47; now offered at 47.  
Wheat steady—\$1.07½ 2 Dec. or year; \$1.08½ Jan.; \$1.10½ Nov.; No. 1 \$1.10½ No. 3 \$1.04.  
Corn firm—47½c to 48 cash or Nov.; 48 40½ Dec or year or May; 41½ Jan.  
Oats—25½ cash or Nov.; 25½ Dec.; 25½ to 1 Jan.  
Pork easier—\$12.02½ 5 Nov. one year; \$12.02 to 2½ to 5 Jan.  
Lard—\$7.80 year; 47.85 to 87½ Jan.; sale \$7.90 cash.

#### CHEESE MARKET.

CHEESE.—Utica, Nov. 19.—The market to-day was more active and a fraction higher. Some 10,000 boxes were offered. About 7,000 of these were disposed of, some 2,000 going on commission with a guarantee of not over 12 cents. The prices obtained for those sold directly were determined by the time of making. The range for October was 11½ to 12½c. At least a dozen factories obtained the latter figure. The range for September was 12½ to 13½c.

Utica N. Y. Nov. 20.—Cheese market yesterday therewere 10,000 boxes offered 8,000 boxes of which sold direct at from 11½c. to 12½, for October, and 12½ for fine September. The average prices for all cheese sold at 12½. About 2,000 boxes went forward on commission, and the market was active and higher.

A brisk and active business characterized the Little Falls, N. Y., cheese market yesterday, at about last week's prices. The sales amounted to 7,886 boxes of factory at from 11c to 12½c; mostly 12c; 300 jars sold at 10c to 12c; mostly 11½c. Factories are rapidly closing for the season.



#### CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 12th, 1877.

Authorized Discount on American Invoices until further notice 3 per cent.

J. JOHNSON.

Commissioner.

## WINE IS A STRONG DRINK

### Whosoever is Deceived

Therefore be not deceived by parties telling your old friend BOYLE'S. My Stoves are old iron, as asserted by others in the trade, because they are heavier and cost more and have given good results.

### Give Me a Call Before

No connection with any other But Manufacturer

## Tinware of JOB

Of all kinds in my line, and COOKING, PARLOR, COOK, BOX & C EXTRA CASTINGS FOR STOVE PLOUGHS & PLOUGH-S

Yours truly  
In Wm. Miller  
Napanee, Nov. 14th, 1877.

## "The Proof of the Pudding"

But it is only necessary for COOKING STOVES, for Coal PARLOR STOVES BOX S

To see our Stock to be Co

### Best Stoves in

Our "ST. GEORGE" Cooking And "SPLENDID

Are not equalled by any Stoves in Canada

ALWAYS ON HAND,

STOVE PIPES  
TEE PIPES,  
DUMB PIPES,  
EXTRA STOVE C

Our Stock is very Large and Complete

Our Stock of Hardware is the Largest in the Province

Napanee, Nov. 14th, 1877.



Continued.

The Pope has sent his first Envoy-Extraordinary to Peru. The Pope is about to be concluded between the Pope and Abyssinia.

The revolted Caffre tribe, the Galekas, been completely reduced to submission.

The Pope has been arrested at Berlin on account of intending to assassinate the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. The Pope is supposed to have originated with the Ultramontanes.

The crops of the French harvest have been retarded of late. From the results of the year, as far as have been gathered, the heat yield has been up to the average, but as to the bread-making, a deficiency of more than ten per cent, on the average has been detected.

The Council of the Vatican has declared that no Power can veto the Conclave of a successor to the Pope.

A collision has occurred between the barque *Nydia*, from Liverpool for Genoa, and a steamer bound for Genoa. The vessels sank, but the crews, with the exception of three men, were saved. The locality of the disaster is not given.

Other Countries.

The Mexican Senate has passed a law prohibiting the election of the President and term.

A Spanish commander-in-chief in Cuba is said to have issued an order that any prisoners-of-war be shot and killed as if killed in battle.

An unusually rich deposit of gold and silver—said to be the broadest known of these metals—has been discovered in the neighborhood of Arequipa,

Peru, suffering exists in the northern Provinces of Brazil, owing to the prolonged drought. In some districts the crops have all perished, the loss up to \$100,000, being estimated at eighty and head. In Cachoeira over one hundred lives have been lost, and thousands more must succumb. Though the Government has expended half a million for their relief fifteen thousand are in want.

MARKETS.

(Corrected weekly.)

NAPANEE Nov. 15th.  
Report by Diamond and Sherwood, Napanee.)

Wheat—30c. per bushel.  
Oats—27c. per bushel.  
Corn—No 2, 55c. per bushel.  
Rye—No 1, 68c. per bushel.  
Barley—\$1.10 per bushel.  
Flour—\$2.40 per cwt.  
Wheat Flour—\$2.75 per cwt.  
Rye Flour—\$2.40 per cwt.  
Wheat—\$14.00 per ton.  
Oats—\$22.00 per ton.  
Corn—\$40c. per bushel.  
Barley—\$3.00 per cord.  
Hay—\$5.00 per ton.

Report by the Market Clerk, Napanee.)

Wheat—\$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton.  
Oats—\$7.00 to \$8.00 per cwt.  
Corn—20c. to 24c. per lb.  
Rye—15c. per dozen.  
Flour—\$3.00 to \$5.00 per cwt.  
Wheat—\$14c. per bushel.  
Oats—\$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton.  
Corn—25c. to 30c. per pair.  
Rye—40c. per pair.  
Flour—\$3.10 per cwt.  
Wheat—\$15c. per bushel.  
Oats—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton.  
Hay—\$5.00 to \$10.00 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.25.  
Oats, 45c. to 57c.  
Corn, 55c. to 58c.  
Rye, 30c. to 33c.  
Flour, 16c.  
Wheat Flour, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.  
Rye Flour, 18c. to 25c.  
Corn, 16c. to 17c.  
Wheat, 14c. to 16c.  
Oats, 50c. to 60c. per bag.  
Rye, Wholesale, \$1.50 per bbl.  
Hay, 60c. to \$1 per bag.

IMPROVEMENT  
—ON—  
FELT ROOFS.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of the people of Napanee, to an improvement on Felt Roofs, invented by Mr. Brokenshire, of the Atlantic Foundry, Kingston.

This Roofing Material is composed of Minerals which form a Cement, proof against either

Fire or Water,

It will not crack in winter, or get soft and run in summer, and when dry it is as hard as slate and more durable than Tin or Galvanized Iron, in fact nothing else is now used in Kingston on felt roofs.

References to a few who have the roof in use:—  
Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve, Kingston;  
Messrs. Wagner & McMillan, Albion Hotel;  
Mr. McRae's Store, Princess Street, Kingston;  
Mr. Parker's Drug Store, Kingston;  
Mr. Thornton's Hotel, Kingston;  
Messrs. Orenda, Contractors, on his residence, do.;  
Kingston Street Railway Buildings;  
Rev. Mr. Grafton, Kingston;  
Atlantic Foundry, Kingston, and many others.

Any parties wanting New Roofs or Old Roofs repaired should see

NELSON GERMAN,  
Agent, Napanee.

Napanee, Nov. 15th 1877.

MORTGAGE SALE

UNDER and by Virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, (which will be produced at the time of Sale) dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1872, and made by Stants S. Madden, (now deceased) Sophia Madden his wife, (for bearing dower) to William Hambley and Samuel Hambley. Default having been made in the payment of the moneys thereby secured, there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

SATURDAY, the 24th day of Nov. 1877,

AT THE  
TOWN HALL,  
In the Town of Napanee, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by James Allen, Auctioneer,

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, being composed of Lot Number Seven, on the West side of Adelphi Street, and of Water Lot Number seven on the South Side of Water Street, in the said Town of Napanee. On the said premises are two Frame and one Brick Dwelling Houses.

Terms and conditions made known at the Sale. For further particulars, apply to

REEVE & MORDEN,  
28-3in. Vendor's Solicitors.

Business Change.

THE undersigned has sold out all his stock in trade to THOMAS SEAWARD, who will carry on the business in my old shop. All accounts due me must be paid forthwith.

ROBERT MOTT.  
Bath, Nov. 2nd 1877. 28-3in.

FARM FOR SALE.

About 75 acres of the

BEST LAND

—IN—

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY,

5½ miles from Picton, and 3½ miles from Demorestville.

This is a rare chance to get a Choice Farm. It is well watered and nicely situated.

A Special Price to a purchaser before the 1st December.

Apply to  
R McDOWALL,  
Demorestville, 29.  
Or at this Office.

1823. SEND FOR 1878

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM of 175 Acres, the most desirable property in the County of Northumberland, for Sale. Being all that portion of lot No. 34 in Concession A, of the Village and Township of Brighton, lying North of the old Kingston Road, and only quarter of a mile from the P. O. and the centre of the village. Upon the premises are good brick and wooden buildings; a large orchard of young and bearing trees; a beautiful grove of pine and hardwood timber; spring creeks, and other advantages which rendered it desirable. Also several other good Farms and Village Properties for sale.

I. O. PROCTOR.

7-tfd4 Brighton.

Land PLASTER

Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground  
Land Plaster,

AT THE LOW RATE OF  
\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.  
ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the Woolen Factory, for Williams' and Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will be promptly attended to. Lime delivered when required. No Credit.

JAMES PERRY.  
Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 46.

Important Notice.

\$2,000 WORTH OF  
New Bankrupt Stock,

JUST ARRIVED AT

MEAGHER'S.

Come and See. We are determined to sell Cheaper than can be bought in a regular way. Our prices are far below the Wholesale Price.

GREAT BARGAINS IN.

COTTON AND WINCEY SHIRTINGS.

PRINTS AT 5c. A YARD.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

Good Black Lustres at 15c. a yard.

Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Remarkably Cheap.

Mens' Long Boots, \$1.50, Worth, \$2.50.

Boys' Long Boots 70c. worth \$1.50.

200 OVERCOATS,

From \$5.00 to \$15.00.

Every Line of Goods to be sold below Cost.

Don't fail to call and inspect before making your purchases.  
25-tf MEAGHER BROS.

UNION BAKERY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I beg to call the attention of the public to the Union Bakery, where you will find always on hand an abundant stock of

Bread, Cake, Biscuit and Confectionery.

All orders promptly attended to. Wedding

JOB

Printing!

THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT

—OF THE—

NAPANEE EXPRESS

AS EXCELLED BY

No Office In the Dominion,

LARGE STOCK

OF THE

Very Latest Styles Of New Type

And every Facility exists for turning out

JOB PRINTING

IN THE

# MARKETS.

(Corrected weekly.)

NAPANEE Nov. 15th.

by Diamond and Sherwood, Napanee.)

30c. per bushel.  
57c. per bushel.  
60c. per bushel.  
y--No 2. 55c. per bushel.  
y--No 1. 68c. per bushel.  
t--\$1.10 per bushel.  
t--\$2.90 per cwt.  
heat Flour--\$2.75 per cwt.  
--\$14.00 per ton.  
s--\$22.00 per ton.  
wheat--40c. per bushel.  
--\$3.00 per cord.  
--\$5.00 per ton.

port by the Market Clerk, Napanee.)

\$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton.  
--\$7.00. to \$8.00 per cwt.  
r--20c. to 24c. per lb.  
--15c. per dozen.  
per cwt. --\$3.00 to \$5.00.  
--14c. per loaf.  
--\$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton.  
ens--25c. to 30c. per pair.  
s--40c. per pair.  
--\$3.10 per cwt.  
n Skins--40c.  
t--25c.  
s and Poles--50c. to \$1.00  
cal--\$4.00. per cwt.  
s--70c. to \$1.00 per bushel.  
oes--35c. per bushel.  
--\$5.00 to \$6.00.  
--\$3.00 to \$4.00

## BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

t, \$1 15 to \$1 25.  
y, 45c. to 57c.  
5c to 56c  
30c to 33c  
30c  
ed Hogs, \$5 to \$6 per cwt.  
r, Roll, 18c to 25c  
r, Tub, 16c to 17c  
14c to 16c  
oes, 50c to 60c per bag.  
y, Wholesale, \$5 50 per bbl.  
s, 60c to \$1 per bag.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

t, fall, per bu. \$1 20 to \$1 25  
t, spring, per bu. \$1 to \$1 09  
y, per bu. 50c to 67c  
per bu. 33c to 35c  
per bu. 63c to 70c  
per bu. 60c  
r, 10 rolls, 20c to 22c  
r, large rolls, 20c  
r, tub dairy, best, 18c to 19c  
y, wholesale, \$5 50 per bbl  
Retail, \$6 00 per bbl  
Per quarter 3 1/2 to 5c  
e, 9c to 10c  
15c to 15c  
w, Rough, 4 1/2  
w, Rendered, 7c to 7 1/2c  
fresh, per doz. 17c to 18c  
in lots, 15c  
\$11 to \$15 per ton

## OSWEGO MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21--1 p.m.  
eat quiet--No. 1 Milwaukee club  
No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.48;  
State \$1.42.  
ley quiet--No. 2 Canada nominal  
epts since 11 a.m.--17,600 wheat;  
barley.

## MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.  
r; Receipts 3,140 brls. More ac-  
generally unchanged rates. Sales  
s, superior extra at \$5.90; 100  
at \$5.70; 200 do \$5.75; 100 fancy  
100 and 200 strong bakers at  
500, 200, 300 and 100 spring ex-  
40.  
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## PRODUCE MARKET,

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## HAMILTON MARKETS.

GRAIN MARKET.--There was a  
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wheat, \$1.25  
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## CHICAGO MARKETS.

For further particulars, apply to  
REEVE & MORDEN,  
28-3in. Vendor's Solicitors.

## Business Change.

THE undersigned has sold out all his stock in  
trade to THOMAS SEAWARD, who will  
carry on the business in my old shop. All ac-  
counts due me must be paid forthwith.

ROBERT MOTT

Bath, Nov. 2nd 1877.

28-3in.

## FARM FOR SALE.

About 75 acres of the

## BEST LAND

—IN—

## PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY,

5 1/2 miles from Picton, and 3 1/2 miles from  
Demorestville.

This is a rare chance to get a Choice Farm.  
It is well watered and nicely situated.

A Special Price to a purchaser before the  
1st December.

Apply to

R McDOWALL,  
Demorestville,

29.

Or at this Office.

1823. SEND FOR 1878

THE

## New York Observer

The Best Religious and Secular Family News-  
paper. \$3.15 a Year, post-paid.  
Established 1823.

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

22. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.



## CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 12th, 1877.

Authorized Discount on American Invoices  
until further notice 3 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,  
Commissioner.

## WINE IS A MOCKER.

STRONG DRINK RAGING!

## Whosoever is Deceived thereby is not Wise,

Therefore be not deceived by parties telling you that their STOVES are better than  
your old friend BOYLE'S. My Stoves are made of the Best Material (not of  
old iron, as asserted by others in the trade), and are also as good, if not bet-  
ter, because they are heavier and consequently throw out more heat,  
and have given good satisfaction.

## Give Me a Call Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

No connection with any other Establishment in Town,  
But Manufacture and Repair

## Tinware of All Kinds,

BY FIRST-CLASS MECHANICS, AND DO

## JOB WORK

Of all kinds in my line, and keep a Large Assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR, COOK, BOX & COAL HEATING & DOUBLE STOVES.

EXTRA CASTINGS FOR STOVES. STOVES REFITTED.

PLOUGHS & PLOUGH-SHARES OF ALL KINDS.

Yours truly,

H. BOYLE, Agt.,

In Wm. Miller's Old Stand, Opposite Webster & Boyes.

Napanee, Nov. 14th, 1877.

## COTTON AND WINCEY SHIRTINGS.

PRINTS AT 5c. A YARD.

## BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

Good Black Lustres at 15c. a yard.

Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing,  
Remarkably Cheap.

Mens' Long Boots, \$1.50,  
Worth, \$2.50.

Boys' Long Boots 70c. worth \$1.50.

## 200 OVERCOATS,

From \$5.00 to \$15.00,

Every Line of Goods to be sold below  
Cost.

Don't fail to call and inspect before making  
your purchases.

MEAGHER BROS.

## UNION BAKERY.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

I beg to call the attention of the public to the  
Union Bakery, where you will find always on  
hand an abundant stock of

Bread, Cake, Biscuit and Confec-  
tionery.

All orders promptly attended to. Wedding  
Cakes a speciality. Icing done in the neatest  
manner.

In addition to my Bakery, will keep a gen-  
eral assortment of

## Groceries on Hand,

SUCH AS

Tea, Sugar, Butter, Eggs,  
Syrups, Vinegar, & c.,

and the general wants of the public.

Remember the place, one door east, corner o  
Dundas and West streets, Napanee.

25 tf NEIL SHANNON.

ITS OUTFIT INCLUDES A

## LARGE STOCK

OF THE

Very Latest Styles Of New Type

And every Facility exists for turning out

## JOB PRINTING

IN THE

## BEST STYLE

OF THE ART.

## LAW WORK A SPECIALITY

Assessment Blanks,  
Auction Bills,  
Articles of Agreement,  
Briefs,  
Bill Heads,  
Ball Programmes,  
Bills of Fare,  
Circulars,  
Chancery Bills,  
Cards,  
Catalogues,  
Debentures

Dodgers,  
Date Lines,  
Envelopes,  
Exhibition Bills,  
Funeral Circulars,  
Financial Reports,  
Headings,  
Horse Bills,  
Indentures,  
Invitations

Letter Headings,  
Law Forms,  
Lawyers' Briefs,  
Labels,  
Monthly Statements,  
Mourning Cards,  
Municipal Forms,  
Note Headings,  
Notarial Circulars

Funerary Notices.



per bu. 30c to 35c  
 per bu. 35c to 75c  
 or bu. 80c  
 10 rolls, 20c to 22c  
 large rolls, 20c  
 tub dairy, best, 18c to 19c  
 wholesale, \$5.50 per bbl  
 Retail, \$6.00 per bbl  
 Per quarter 31 to 5c  
 3, 8c to 10c  
 13c to 15c  
 7, Rough, 41c  
 7, Handered, 7c to 7 1/2c  
 Fresh, per doz. 17c to 18c  
 in lots, 15c  
 11 to 215 per ton

#### OSWEGO MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—1 p.m.  
 at quiet—No. 1 Milwaukee club  
 No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.48;  
 State \$1.42.

at quiet—No. 2 Canada nominal  
 since 11 a.m.—17,600 wheat;  
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37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.  
 22. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.



CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Oct. 12th, 1877.

Authorized Discount on American Invoices  
 until further notice 3 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,  
 Commissioner.

52

OF THE ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries on Hand,

SUCH AS

Tea, Sugar, Butter, Eggs,  
 Syrups, Vinegar, & c.,

and the general wants of the public.

Remember the place, one door east, corner of  
 Dundas and West streets, Napanee.

25 tf NEIL SHANNON.

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STRONG DRINK RAGING!

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Therefore be not deceived by parties telling you that their STOVES are better than  
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 and have given good satisfaction.

Give Me a Call Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

No connection with any other Establishment in Town,  
 But Manufacture and Repair

Tinware of All Kinds,

BY FIRST-CLASS MECHANICS, AND DO

JOB WORK

Of all kinds in my line, and keep a Large Assortment of  
 COOKING, PARLOR, COOK, BOX & COAL HEATING & DOUBLE STOVES,  
 EXTRA CASTINGS FOR STOVES. STOVES REFITTED.

PLOUGHS & PLOUGH-SHARES OF ALL KINDS.

Yours truly,

H. BOYLE, Agt.,

In Wm. Miller's Old Stand, Opposite Webster & Boyes.

Napanee, Nov. 14th, 1877.

"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."

But it is only necessary for parties wanting either

COOKING STOVES, for Coal or Wood,

PARLOR STOVES, for Coal or Wood,

BOX STOVES or HALL STOVES,

To see our Stock to be Convinced that we have the

Best Stoves in the Market.

Our "ST. GEORGE" Cooking Stoves,

And "SPLENDID" Hall and Parlor Stoves,

Are not equalled by any Stoves in Canada. Come and see, and be convinced.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

STOVE PIPES

TEE PIPES,

DUMB PIPES,

EXTRA STOVE CASTINGS, &c., &c.

ELBOWS,

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WRIGHT & Co.

Napanee, Nov. 14th, 1877.

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Dodgers,  
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Letter Headings,  
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 Shipping Tags,  
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 Wheat Receipts,  
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AT THE

'EXPRESS' OFFICE.

# THE FINANCE MINISTER BEFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Full Report of Mr. Cartwright's Speech at Napanee.

The following is a full report of the speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Cartwright, in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Friday evening, 2nd instant:—

Hon. Mr. Cartwright on rising to address the meeting was received with loud and prolonged cheers. After briefly expressing his pleasure at again meeting his constituents, and his regret that he had been prevented by absence in England from addressing them last year according to his usual custom, he proceeded as follows:—I cannot but be forcibly reminded of the very considerable period which has elapsed since I first had the pleasure of representing the county of Lennox in the Parliament of my native country. Looking round these benches, though I am glad to perceive so many old familiar faces present to-night, I miss not a few whom all of us would have been glad to see again amongst us, and whose absence may remind us, one and all, of the rapid changes time is working in ourselves. Sooth to say, Mr. Chairman, I am inclined to think that almost the only thing which has not changed materially in these same fifteen years is the attitude, as respects myself, of a certain number of gentlemen who have always shown themselves pretty consistent in opposing me under all circumstances. Formerly, as near as I can remember, these worthy people conceived it to be their bounden duty (at least so they told me) to oppose me because I supported Sir John Macdonald. Now it appears it is equally their bounden duty to oppose me because I won't support Sir John Macdonald any longer. (Here, here, and laughter.) When I first came forward as a candidate for your suffrages they were good enough to inform me that they would be glad to support me for my own sake, but that they dreaded that one so young and inexperienced would become an easy prey to the wiles of that crafty intriguer, in fine, that they could swallow me, but that Sir John Macdonald was "really too bad." (Here, here, and laughter.) Well, Sir, times have changed. How are we to explain this little anomaly? Have these gentlemen converted Sir John Macdonald? or is it possible that Sir John Macdonald has corrupted them? (Laughter.) I should really like to have an answer to this question at some convenient season. If, as I sincerely hope and trust, they did really succeed in turning Sir John Macdonald's last visit here to such good purpose as to have brought him, even for a time, to a due sense of the error of his ways, few things would afford me greater pleasure. I fear, however, that even if that were the case, his conversion must have taken place after, and not before, the demonstration in the Crystal Palace grounds; and what is still more to be lamented, that if there be a particle of truth in the reports that have reached us from so many quarters, of the right honorable gentleman's language and conduct at Whitby, at Lindsay, at Ailsa Craig, at Hagarsville, at St. Thomas, and at divers other places, I fear that his conversion cannot have been of a very durable character, and that his fall from grace (when once he left the pure atmosphere of Napanee) was both rapid and signal. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, Sir, there is one small point of difference between these excellent gentlemen and myself. In former days, when the charges against Sir John Macdonald, however grave, rested mainly on suspicion and circumstantial evidence which might be explained away, I gave him the benefit of the doubt; I refused to prescribe him, and I demanded that before I was asked to condemn him the evidence must be clear and uncontrovertible.

near it as any mere piped can; and, after no inconsiderable experience, I am willing to bear testimony that Dr. Tupper is one of the finest living specimens of a pachyderm in existence. (Loud laughter.) Asking your pardon for this little digression, I observe that in his speech delivered here the good Doctor has followed his usual custom. On all occasions on which I have hitherto had the pleasure of hearing or reading his efforts, I have remarked that he invariably commences with a vehement flourish of trumpets, in the course of which he declares that he is about to answer every argument and analyse every statement; to take up his opponent's speeches bit by bit and disprove them in detail. I have observed also that as soon as this preliminary flourish is well over, it is equally his invariable custom to diverge to totally irrelevant subjects, and to leave his promised analysis to anyone who cares to try his hand upon it. I perceive that he has faithfully adhered to his old tactics here. He had obtained that morning, for the first time (so he stated,) a copy of my Newmarket speech, delivered and printed some months before, and he promised a most critical review of the same. Now, whatever my faults may be, I don't think any man can reasonably charge me with lack of plain speaking, especially with respect to my predecessor's financial sins. (Hear, here, and laughter.) My charges and my language were plain and clear. They were mainly these two: I condemned the fiscal administration of the late Government of two grounds; first, because they had raised the annual expenditure of Canada some ten millions of dollars in six years, that is, from about thirteen and a half millions in 1867-8, to twenty-three and a half millions in 1873-4; secondly, because, not content with this, they had further entangled us in additional liabilities, involving, at the least, a further annual outlay of three millions per annum, and I alleged that in so doing they had committed a most grave error, and shown great want of foresight. Now if in bringing this accusation, which was supported by many minute details, for which I refer you to my speech at Newmarket, I had made any false statements or committed any serious mistakes, nothing could have been easier than for the learned Doctor to have exposed my errors. My statements and my figures are matters of public record, and Dr. Tupper has had every opportunity for a long time back to analyse and expose them, so far, at any rate, as 1874 and 1876 are concerned. (Hear, here.) Now, what was his answer? Passing over for the moment any objection taken by him to a certain amount charged by me to income, and which he alleges should have been properly charged to capital, his whole and sole defence would appear to be this:—That we have no right to charge the preceding Government with extravagance because, forsooth, we expended \$1,170,000 more in 1876-6 than was expended in 1873-4! Why, Sir, this is part, and by no means the lightest part, of my indictment against them. I have always held it to be one of the worst parts of their offences against the State that, besides making an enormous addition to our annual expenditure, they left behind them such a monstrous mass of unmatured debts and liabilities that it was wholly impossible for us, in spite of all our exertions, to bring our total expenditure within anything like moderate bounds for at least two or three years. Let us do what Dr. Tupper either could not or would not do. Let us analyse the \$1,170,000 excess, and then judge for yourselves how far we can be held responsible for it. Here are the figures:—

Second half-year's interest on Mr. Tilly's loan.....	\$225,000
Boundary Survey, extended in 1873-4.....	135,000
Public Works, chargeable to income actually put under contract by the late Government.....	1,106,000
Cost of working Prince Edward Island Railway.....	220,000
Cost of Mounted Police.....	150,000
Interest on cost of public works entered into by the late Government up to end	

a fair question might be raised as to the relative merit of a specific and an *ad valorem* system; but there is no question that such a comparison does not arise in the present case, while the specific duty is much more easily collected, is less exposed to fraud, and prevents the importation of a class of deleterious and low-priced teas into the country. As a matter of fact, it was found in England that if you had any duty at all the true protection of the public required the imposition of a specific duty, so as to check the importation of these worthless goods. The true doctrine, as I contend, is not to attempt an over nice adjustment of these matters by an *ad valorem* tariff, which is liable in certain classes of articles to be grossly abused; but if you find by any chance that the taxes press too heavily on the poorer classes of the community—whose interests should be the special care of all legislators—the proper way is to balance that pressure, by remissions in other directions, or by putting taxes—as we have done—on articles which may be termed luxuries of one kind or another. That is the way to obtain the true balance, not by talking nonsense about the difference between specific and *ad valorem* duties. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I notice that these gentlemen are making a great point of our iniquity in refunding some \$69,000 to the Great Western Railway. Well, Sir, it was not to the Great Western alone, but also to the Canadian Southern and the Northern; and what will this assemblage say—because I know that, whether you are supporters of the Government or not, the most of you are fair and candid people—what will you say when I tell you that the refund was only made by us because the Grand Trunk had received from these gentlemen a refund to the extent of \$200,000 on precisely the same class or articles? (Hear, hear.) It was an act of the simplest justice; these railroads had a right to demand it, all admitted that right but finding that this exemption was one likely to be abused, my first act in adjusting the tariff in 1874 was to remove the articles in respect of which the refund was made from the free list, and make them pay a ten per cent. duty for the future. (Cheers.) Then as to the charge of having improperly transferred items from capital to income, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the duties of a Finance Minister is to revise these matters, and see that such items are classed under their proper heads. This was the view taken by other Ministers of Finance, and notably by Sir Francis Hincks, who, and very properly too, caused several entries aggregating some hundreds of thousands of dollars to be transported from capital to income account under somewhat analogous circumstances. I exercised the right of that duty for the following reasons:—I lay down the position that in the case of old railways like those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick you must not allow an open account to be kept. To keep an open account is to pave the way for all sorts of disorder and irregularity. You never know where you are, and you run the greatest risk of encouraging your officials (as was actually the case to no small extent) to allow the road to be run down to a ruinous degree in order to keep down the apparent expenditure, trusting it will be all made good out of capital and no one the wiser. The true policy, as I have always contended, is to close your capital account once and for all as soon as the road is fully stored and equipped and in good running order, and never allow it to be opened on any pretence whatever, unless under such circumstances (as for example a change of gauge) as would warrant you in effecting a new loan for a large and substantial improvement. Now, with regard to the loans which I effected on the English market, I will not detain you with any elaborate account of these. Those of you who desire to see in *extenso* the reason why I transacted the late loan in the manner I did will find them in my budget speech of 1877; and to that I must

ple of Canada? Did you loose the operation? The best answer to the question is the fact that you have got \$400,000 or \$500,000 for your while at the same time the burden the consumer is far less than before you will also bear in mind that in the country the consumption of tea is a necessity, the consumption of however pleasant it may be to some, must be regarded to a very considerable extent as a luxury and a subject of taxation, and in no climate at least, as a genuine necessity of life. Dr. Tupper's last was one of the most extraordinary addresses to an intelligent assembly. "Though we spent a great deal of money," he says, "we always had the and we spent it like men." I just add to this remark, that if the like men, they spent it like very men. There would have been force in that argument if I had only increased the expenditure in such a way that it decreased at will, though even then a very foolish and dangerous way to accustom the people to a lavish necessary expenditure merely from sudden and accidental causes, find an unexpected surplus in your treasury. But what they did was different thing, and vastly more serious. Mistaking a period of sudden for one of permanent pressure they added large sums to our expenditure and in consequence to the people, they incurred obligations which they left as a legacy to having done so, they now turn round to accuse us because we were not once to restore the balance and their errors. Dr. Tupper has lime audacity to charge against us fault that we have undertaken to construct two-thirds of the Pacific within a period of twenty years. Sir, when we entered office with Canada bound by solemn pledge the whole Pacific Railway—some three thousand miles—within a ten years from 1871, an undertaking which was simply a physical bility, even if we had the money these men, when we had the length of the railway by or and the expense by much than one-third, when we entered the period from ten to twenty years, have the audacity to tell us we are making a bad bargain for the people of Canada. Dr. Tupper alleges that the assumption of provincial debts was no additional all; that no burden was there laid on the people of Canada. I easy to see that the men who that statement had nothing to providing the money to pay for additional debt. We had only \$2,900,000 in 1872-3 and the new \$3,750,000; and that, Sir, was part the direct and immediate the taxation which I was obliged the first year we were in office yet, according to Dr. Tupper, it addition to the burdens of the of Canada. Dr. Tupper because we take the year 1878, standard of comparison, inasmuch were in office for the latter half year; and though he knows nothing to do with framing estimates or giving out the contract which the expenditures were for yet he expects you to blame a great part of the expenditure. I am prepared for him on that point objects to 1873-4. We will take a year in which, as you will hear, Sir J. Macdonald had under sway in this country—and compare with the estimated expenditure current year, deducting from it items, and those alone, which are due to action of the late Government and I will leave it to you to say of us as conducting the Government the country most economically. (Hear, and cheers.) Now, Sir, I



experienced would become an easy prey to the wiles of that crafty intriguer, in fine, that they could swallow me, but that Sir John Macdonald was "really too bad." (Here, here, and laughter.) Well, Sir, times have changed. How are we to explain this little anomaly? Have these gentlemen converted Sir John Macdonald? or is it possible that Sir John Macdonald has corrupted them? (Laughter.) I should really like to have an answer to this question at some convenient season. If, as I sincerely hope and trust, they did really succeed in turning Sir John Macdonald's last visit here to such good purpose as to have brought him, even for a time, to a due sense of the error of his ways, few things would afford me greater pleasure. I fear, however, that even if that were the case, his conversion must have taken place after, and not before, the demonstration in the Crystal Palace grounds; and what is still more to be lamented, that if there be a particle of truth in the reports that have reached us from so many quarters, of the right honorable gentleman's language and conduct at Whitby, at Lindsay, at Ailsa Craig, at Hagersville, at St. Thomas, and at divers other places, I fear that his conversion cannot have been of a very durable character, and that his fall from grace (when once he left the pure atmosphere of Napanee) was both rapid and signal. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, Sir, there is one small point of difference between these excellent gentlemen and myself. In former days, when the charges against Sir John Macdonald, however grave, rested mainly on suspicion and circumstantial evidence which might be explained away, I gave him the benefit of the doubt; I refused to prescribe him, and I demanded that before I was asked to condemn him the evidence must be clear and uncontrovertible. These persons, Sir, took a different course. So long as Sir John's conduct was merely suspicious they showed no mercy and no quarter to his weakness; but now that his guilt is open and manifest to all the world, proved by his testimony and admitted by himself, they have taken him back to their confidence, and they can find no language too severe to stigmatize my conduct in deserting so great a statesman and so pure a patriot, and they do not hesitate to insinuate that Sir John Macdonald is a deeply injured individual, and myself and my colleagues, wrongdoers, who are persistently misleading the public. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Well, Mr. Chairman, about six weeks back that injured innocent, Sir John Macdonald, having added to him divers other injured innocents like himself, was good enough to hold what they were pleased to call a grand demonstration in the good town of Napanee, at which, if I may judge by the newspaper reports which have reached me, they seem to have devoted themselves for the space of about four hours to what might be not inaptly described as a weeping and wailing and a gnashing of teeth, literally and metaphorically, over me and my infirmities. (Laughter.) I have no doubt they found it a pleasant pastime, and so far am I from grudging it to them, that I am ready and willing to put my grounds at their disposal for that purpose whenever and as often as they please. (Hear, hear, laughter and cheers.) It may be added, too, that the demonstration was by no means absolutely without results, since, if I am correctly informed, it was the means of settling at least one disputed fact. We had, some of us, a shrewd suspicion all along that Sir John Macdonald's bark was worse than his bite. It was reserved for that auspicious occasion to afford even to the most skeptical, oculat demonstration of the truth of that suspicion. (Loud laughter.) It is not my purpose to review in detail the several questions which are now agitating the public mind. This has already been done at some length, and I shall therefore confine myself chiefly to the discussion of the various charges which were brought against myself on that occasion, or within a very recent period. First of all I perceive that my worthy friend, Dr. Tupper, improved the occasion by delivering himself of a pretty long and comprehensive attack on my various mis-

statements or committed any serious mistakes, nothing could have been easier than for the learned Doctor to have exposed my errors. My statements and my figures are matters of public record, and Dr. Tupper has had every opportunity for a long time back to analyse and expose them, so far, at any rate, as 1874 and 1876 are concerned. (Hear, hear.) Now, what was his answer? Passing over for the moment any objection taken by him to a certain amount charged by me to income, and which he alleges should have been properly charged to capital, his whole and sole defence would appear to be this:—That we have no right to charge the preceding Government with extravagance because, forsooth, we expended \$1,170,000 more in 1875-6 than was expended in 1873-4! Why, Sir, this is part, and by no means the lightest part, of my indictment against them. I have always held it to be one of the worst parts of their offences against the State that, besides making an enormous addition to our annual expenditure, they left behind them such a monstrous mass of unmatured debts and liabilities that it was wholly impossible for us, in spite of all our exertions, to bring our total expenditure within anything like moderate bounds for at least two or three years. Let us do what Dr. Tupper either could not or would not do. Let us analyse the \$1,170,000 excess, and then judge for yourselves how far we can be held responsible for it. Here are the figures:—

Second half-year's interest on Mr. Tilly's loan.....	\$225,000
Boundary Survey, expended in 1873-4.....	135,000
Public Works, chargeable to income actually put under contract by the late Government.....	1,106,000
Cost of working Prince Edward Island Railway.....	230,000
Cost of Mounted Police.....	150,000
Interest on cost of public works entered into by the late Government up to end of 1875.....	700,000
Statutory increases under Act of late Government.....	75,000
Cross entry representing interest on investments not existing in 1873-4.....	150,000

And (which was Dr. Tupper's own special and specific legacy) an annual charge of \$100,000 for the working of his precious bantling, the Weights and Measures Act. As these amounts collectively equal \$2,861,000, which did not exist in 1873-4, and which are fairly chargeable to the late Government and not to us, I think I may fairly contend that Dr. Tupper showed considerable want of discretion in bringing that additional \$1,170,000 forward as a good and sufficient answer to my charge of extravagant expenditure. (Hear, hear.) To his other allegations—that we have grossly abused the Superannuation Act—that we acted with injustice and impolicy in imposing a small duty upon tea—that we bribed the Great Western Railway by refunding some \$69,000 to that corporation—that we made charges to Income which should have gone to Capital and *vice versa*—that we mismanaged the emission of our loans, and that we have injured the agricultural community and reduced the price of barley by imposing a tax on malt, I shall reply very briefly. Touching our abuse of the Superannuation Act, which I may remind you was passed by our predecessors, I have simply to state that we have now on our list 2,175 persons entitled to claim superannuation allowance; that of these nearly 500 are over 60 years of age, at which time the statute is made to apply if required; that of these 500 some 200 odd are well over 65, beyond which period no one is allowed to remain in the service except on special report; that we have superannuated between 30 and 40 per annum out of some 2,200, being something under two per cent. per annum; that we have increased the superannuation grant by about \$41,000, in three years, against which are to be set off—first, the sum of \$4,000 additional paid in by our employees; and secondly, a sum of \$36,000, or thereabouts, saved by the abolition of offices; and that whereas the net cost of our proceedings to the public of Canada is about \$1,000 in three years, the late Government in a similar period of three years incurred an annual cost of \$33,000 with very little set off in the way of abolition of offices, as I have had occasion to observe elsewhere. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) As to the duty upon tea, I ob-

ject to the charge of having improperly transferred items from capital to income, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the duties of a Finance Minister is to revise these matters, and see that such items are classed under their proper heads. This was the view taken by other Ministers of Finance, and notably by Sir Francis Hincks, who, and very properly too, caused several entries aggregating some hundreds of thousands of dollars to be transported from capital to income account under somewhat analogous circumstances. I exercised the right of that duty for the following reasons:—I lay down the position that in the case of old railways like those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick you must not allow an open account to be kept. To keep an open account is to pave the way for all sorts of disorder and irregularity. You never know where you are, and you run the greatest risk of encouraging your officials (as was actually the case to no small extent) to allow the road to be run down to a ruinous degree in order to keep down the apparent expenditure, trusting it will be all made good out of capital and no one the wiser. The true policy, as I have always contended, is to close your capital account once and for all as soon as the road is fully stored and equipped and in good running order, and never allow it to be opened on any pretence whatever, unless under such circumstances (as for example a change of gauge) as would warrant you in effecting a new loan for a large and substantial improvement. Now, with regard to the loans which I effected on the English market, I will not detain you with any elaborate account of these. Those of you who desire to see *in extenso* the reason why I transacted the late loan in the manner I did will find them in my budget speech of 1877; and to that I must refer you. I will say, however, in brief, that when these gentlemen condemned my management of that loan, they should have told you that we have been obliged to borrow more money in a shorter time than any previous Canadian Government, that we have been able to borrow it on better terms than any of our predecessors, and that the last loan was effected on the best terms of all. (Cheers.) And they might have added, that whether the course we pursued was good or bad, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have materially reduced the rate of interest on the whole national debt since our accession to office. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I must also say a few words in regard to this malt and barley matter. Dr. Tupper and Sir John Macdonald are constantly expressing their anxiety to protect the poor man, and I see they condemn me, *inter alia*, because I did not put a heavier tax on the spirituous liquors made, or imported into this country, in place of taxing the "poor man's beer," as they euphoniously express it. I would have been glad to have imposed a heavier duty on whiskey, but it is a notorious fact that even under the existing duty illicit distillation was making rapid strides all over the country, although very heavy penalties were imposed on those who were found perpetrating these frauds on the revenue. It is all we can do to protect the revenue under the existing duty, and it would have been an act of rash folly to have added to that difficulty by imposing a heavier one. But let us see what the extent of this tax on malt, of which they complain so much, really is; and first, let us understand how far it is likely to distress the agricultural community of this country. According to the best estimates we have been able to obtain, about ten million bushels of barley were grown in Canada this last year. Now, there were just 9,115,000 gallons of ale manufactured in Canada during the same period which paid an excise duty; and out of these ten million bushels of barley we consumed some 600,000 or 700,000 bushels in making malt. Now, even supposing that a tax on malt is equivalent to a tax on barley, which I don't at all admit, I would like to ask any man how it would be possible that the price of barley would be affected by a tax on the 600,000 or 700,000 bushels so consumed while some 9,300,000 bushels remained unaffected. (Hear, hear, and

these men, when we had the length of the railway by and the expense by much than one-third, when we the period from ten to years, have the audacity to to we are making a bad bargain for people of Canada. Dr. Tupper alleges that the assumption of vinal debts was no additional all; that no burthen was there ed on the people of Canada. easy to see that the men w that statement had nothing to providing the money to pay additional debt. We had only \$2,900,000 in 1872-3 and the n \$3,750,000; and that, Sir, was part the direct and immediate the taxation which I was oblige the first year we were in o yet, according to Dr. Tupper, i addition to the burthens of th of Canada. Dr. Tupper i because we take the year 1877 standard of comparison, inasm were in office for the latter ha year; and though he knows nothing to do with framing mates or giving out the contra which the expenditures were s yet he expects you to blame great part of the expenditure. am prepared for him on that p objects to 1873-4. We will ta —a year in which, as you wiber, Sir J. Macdonald had unsway in this country—and c with the estimated expenditure current year, deducting from items, and those alone, which due to action of the late Gov and I will leave it to you to of us are conducting the Govern the country most economically hear, and cheers.) Now, Sir, —and, mind you, I am taking favourable aspect of the cas Tupper, for I don't take the but the sum actually expended— expenditure was \$19,174,647. current year our total expen estimated at \$23,128,000, ded both sides the interest on in which did not exist in 1872-3, certainly no man can pretend any additional burden on ou That will leave a difference bet two years of \$3,953,343. Now is this:—If I show you that an four millions, the difference bet 3 and 1877-8, is made up and n made up by charges placed i country by the direct action of Government, then I say that before you is, are not these g condemned on the evidence of acts placed on the statute books been responsible for that on crass? (Hear, hear.) Let us items and examine them. The is the charge for the subsidy Brunswick, amounting to \$150 the charges for the assumption Provincial debts amounting al 000 nearly. The second is the admission of Prince Edwa into the Union, and the annua ture entailed thereby including tenance of the railway and st navigation. That also amount 000 per year. Then Sir, came est on the loan contracted by A in September, 1873, amounting 000 while the additions to th working the Post-offices—altho perly speaking, it is a cross bet the amount by some \$300,000 creases in salaries covering rat than \$850,000, the cost of worki tercolonel Railway, which was n in 1872-3, amounts to \$500,00 interest on public works for w had given out the contracts, a they had commenced before the of office, amounts to \$1,200,0 up to the close of the current y cost of the Mounted Police for they organized, an I have alre amounts to \$330,000. The cost of Indian treaties which they ha amounts to \$330,000 more, bein in all as nearly as may be of \$1 as against the total balance of \$1 (Hear, hear, and cheers.) P briefly, you have this result, a





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Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000

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See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,  
General Agent for Ont.  
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,  
Ag't for Napanee

Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8-tf.

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With power to increase to \$1,000,000.

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W. V. DETLOR,  
Agent for Napanee

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Meals or lunch can be obtained on most reasonable terms. Board by the day or week.

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Toys and Fancy Goods, and  
D. D. MALLORY'S CELEBRATED OYSTERS,  
Best in the Market.

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**Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets**

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Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Maltum in Parvo Physic.

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills.

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ple of Canada? Did you loose much on the operation? The best answer to the question is the fact that you have obtained \$400,000 or \$500,000 for your revenue while at the same time the burden upon the consumer is far less than before; and you will also bear in mind that while in the country the consumption of coal oil is a necessity, the consumption of beer, however pleasant it may be to some people, must be regarded to a very considerable extent as a luxury and a proper subject of taxation, and in no wise, in this climate at least, as a genuine necessary of life. Dr. Tupper's last argument was one of the most extraordinary ever addressed to an intelligent assemblage. "Though we spent a great deal of money," he says, "we always had the money, and we spent it like men." I would just add to this remark, that if they spent it like men, they spent it like very foolish men. There would have been some force in that argument if they had only increased the expenditure in such a way that it could be decreased at will, though even then it is a very foolish and dangerous thing to accustom the people to a lavish and unnecessary expenditure merely because from sudden and accidental causes you find an unexpected surplus in your treasury. But what they did was a very different thing, and vastly more mischievous. Mistaking a period of sudden inflation for one of permanent prosperity, they added large sums to our expenditure, and in consequence to the taxes of the people, they incurred obligations which they left as a legacy to us, and having done so, they now turn round and accuse us because we were not able at once to restore the balance, and retrieve their errors. Dr. Tupper has the sublime audacity to charge against us as a fault that we have undertaken to construct two-thirds of the Pacific Railway within a period of twenty years. Why, Sir, when we entered office we found Canada bound by solemn pledge to build the whole Pacific Railway—say some three thousand miles—within a period of ten years from 1871, an undertaking which was simply a physical impossibility, even if we had the money. Yet these men, when we had reduced the length of the railway by one-third, and the expense by much more than one-third, when we extended the period from ten to twenty years, have the audacity to tell us that we are making a bad bargain for the people of Canada. Dr. Tupper further alleges that the assumption of the Provincial debts was no additional debt at all; that no burthen was thereby inflicted on the people of Canada. It is very easy to see that the men who made that statement had nothing to do with providing the money to pay for this additional debt. We had only to pay \$2,900,000 in 1872-3 and the next year \$3,750,000; and that, Sir, was in great part the direct and immediate cause of the taxation which I was obliged to levy the first year we were in office, and yet, according to Dr. Tupper, it was no addition to the burthens of the people of Canada. Dr. Tupper complains because we take the year 1874-75 as a standard of comparison, inasmuch as we were in office for the latter half of that year; and though he knows we had nothing to do with framing the estimates or giving out the contracts under which the expenditures were going on, yet he expects you to blame us for a great part of the expenditure. Well, I am prepared for him on that point. He objects to 1873-4. We will take 1872-3—a year in which, as you will remember, Sir J. Macdonald had uncontrolled sway in this country—and compare it with the estimated expenditure for the current year, deducting from it those items, and those alone, which are clearly due to action of the late Government; and I will leave it to you to say which of us are conducting the Government of the country most economically. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) New. Sir, in 1872-3

a fair question might be raised as to the relative merit of a specific and an *ad valorem* system; but there is no question that such a comparison does not arise in the present case, while the specific duty is much more easily collected, is less exposed to fraud, and prevents the importation of a class of deleterious and low-priced teas into the country. As a matter of fact, it was found in England that if you had any duty at all the true protection of the public required the imposition of a specific duty, so as to check the importation of these worthless goods. The true doctrine, as I contend, is not to attempt an over nice adjustment of these matters by an *ad valorem* tariff, which is liable in certain classes of articles to be grossly abused; but if you find by any chance that the taxes press too heavily on the poorer classes of the community—whose interests should be the special care of all legislators—the proper way is to balance that pressure, by remissions in other directions, or by putting taxes—as we have done—on articles which may be termed luxuries of one kind or another. That is the way to obtain the true balance not by talking nonsense about the difference between specific and *ad valorem* duties. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I notice that these gentlemen are making a great point of our iniquity in refunding some \$69,000 to the Great Western Railway. Well, Sir, it was not to the Great Western alone, but also to the Canadian Southern and the Northern; and what will this assemblage say—because I know that, whether you are supporters of the Government or not, the most of you are fair and candid people—what will you say when I tell you that the refund was only made by us because the Grand Trunk had received from these gentlemen a refund to the extent of \$200,000 on precisely the same class or articles? (Hear, hear.) It was an act of the simplest justice; these railroads had a right to demand it, all admitted that right but finding that this exemption was one likely to be abused, my first act in adjusting the tariff in 1874 was to remove the articles in respect of which the refund was made from the free list, and make them pay a ten per cent. duty for the future. (Cheers.) Then as to the charge of having improperly transferred items from capital to income, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the duties of a Finance Minister is to revise these matters, and see that such items are classed under their proper heads. This was the view taken by other Ministers of Finance, and notably by Sir Francis Hincks, who, and very properly too, caused several entries aggregating some hundreds of thousands of dollars to be transported from capital to income account under somewhat analogous circumstances. I exercised the right of that duty for the following reasons:—I lay down the position that in the case of old railways like those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick you must not allow an open account to be kept. To keep an open account is to pay the way for all sorts of disorder and irregularity. You never know where you are, and you run the greatest risk of encouraging your officials (as was actually the case to no small extent) to allow the road to be run down to a ruinous degree in order to keep down the apparent expenditure, trusting it will be all made good out of capital and no one the wiser. The true policy, as I have always contended, is to close your capital account once and for all as soon as the road is fully stored and equipped and in good running order, and never allow it to be opened on any pretence whatever, unless under such circumstances (as for example a change of gauge) as would warrant you in effecting a new loan for a large and substantial improvement. Now, with regard to the loans which I effected on the English market, I will not detain you with any elaborate account of these. Those of you who desire to see in *extenso* the reason why I transacted the late loan in the manner I did will find them in my budget speech of 1877, and to that I must

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the length of the railway for one-third, and the expense by much more than one-third, when we extended the period from ten to twenty years, have the audacity to tell us that we are making a bad bargain for the people of Canada. Dr. Tupper further alleges that the assumption of the Provincial debts was no additional debt at all; that no burthen was thereby inflicted on the people of Canada. It is very easy to see that the men who made that statement had nothing to do with providing the money to pay for this additional debt. We had only to pay \$2,900,000 in 1872-3 and the next year \$3,750,000; and that, Sir, was in great part the direct and immediate cause of the taxation which I was obliged to levy the first year we were in office, and yet, according to Dr. Tupper, it was no addition to the burthens of the people of Canada. Dr. Tupper complains because we take the year 1878-79 as a standard of comparison, inasmuch as we were in office for the latter half of that year; and though he knows we had nothing to do with framing the estimates or giving out the contracts under which the expenditures were going on, yet he expects you to blame us for a great part of the expenditure. Well, I am prepared for him on that point. He objects to 1873-4. We will take 1872-3—a year in which, as you will remember, Sir J. Macdonald had uncontrolled sway in this country—and compare it with the estimated expenditure for the current year, deducting from it those items, and those alone, which are clearly due to action of the late Government; and I will leave it to you to say which of us are conducting the Government of the country most economically. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Now, Sir, in 1872-3—and, mind you, I am taking the most favourable aspect of the case for Dr. Tupper, for I don't take the estimates, but the sum actually expended—our total expenditure was \$19,174,647. In the current year our total expenditures is estimated at \$23,128,000, deducting on both sides the interest on investments which did not exist in 1872-3, and which certainly no man can pretend to say is any additional burden on our people. That will leave a difference between the two years of \$3,953,343. Now the point is this:—If I show you that sum of, say, four millions, the difference between 1872-3 and 1877-8, is made up and more than made up by charges placed upon this country by the direct action of the late Government, then I say that the question before you is, are not these gentlemen condemned on the evidence of their own acts placed on the statute books of having been responsible for that enormous increase? (Hear, hear.) Let us take the items and examine them. The first item is the charge for the subsidy to New Brunswick amounting to \$150,000, and the charges for the assumption of the Provincial debts amounting all to \$820,000 nearly. The second is the charge for the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Union, and the annual expenditure entailed thereby including the maintenance of the railway and steam ferry navigation. That also amounts to \$820,000 per year. Then Sir, came the interest on the loan contracted by Mr. Tilley in September, 1873, amounting to \$450,000 while the additions to the cost of working the Post-offices—although, properly speaking, it is a cross entry—swell the amount by some \$300,000. Their increases in salaries covering rather more than \$850,000, the cost of working the Intercolonial Railway, which was not running in 1872-3, amounts to \$500,000. The interest on public works for which they had given out the contracts, and which they had commenced before they went out of office, amounts to \$1,200,000 in all, up to the close of the current year. The cost of the Mounted Police force, which they organized, an I have already said, amounts to \$330,000. The cost of a system of Indian treaties which they had initiated amounts to \$330,000 more, being the sum in all as nearly as may be of \$5,100,000, as against the total balance of \$3,953,353. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Putting it briefly, you have this result, and I call your attention to it, and the attention of the people of Canada:—In 1872-3 it took

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well as the endowment plans, besides those  
also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-  
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serves as well as all other accumulations  
may be withdrawn at the time specified,  
thereby affording a system of endowment  
under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.

H. L. COOK,  
General Agent for Ont.  
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,  
Agt. for Napanee  
Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8-11.

**WESTERN**  
**ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Incorporated 1851.

**CAPITAL, - - - - - \$800,000**  
With power to increase to \$1,000,000.

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**FRED'K. G. LOVELACE, Secretary.**  
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**Insurances** eff ected at the lowest current  
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Toys and Fancy Goods, and  
D. D. MALLORY'S CELEBRATED OYSTERS,  
Best in the Market.

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**Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root**  
**and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious**  
**Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT"**  
**CATHARTIC, or Maltum in Parvo**  
**Physic.**

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and  
Pharmaceutical Science. No use of any longer  
faking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills.

**JUST ARRIVED,**

**ROSE & FRALICK'S,**

IN THE PERRY BLOCK,

**100 CASES of NEW BOOTS & SHOES,**

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

Come and See Them, as We will not be Undersold.

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**New Hat, Caps, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, &c.**

**BOOTS MADE TO ORDER**

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will sell Furniture, Chairs,  
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Prices, for Cash or Good  
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RE DWIGHT, " " " "  
IN BIGELOW, " " " "  
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A. WELLS, " " " "  
I. COOLEY, " " " "  
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BRASSEY, M. P., England.  
COLLINS, England.  
I. RIGG, England.  
EDWARD L. BOULAYE, France.  
ST. NAVILLE, France.  
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**AT COST**

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

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WILL BE SOLD AT

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we intend going out of that line.

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**Paid for Butter and Eggs.**

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**It's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.**

never has been a time when the healing of different diseases has been caused by application as the present. It is an un-  
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itch, which, when scientifically com-  
bined, is full of electricity, and when combin-  
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the greatest healing medium ever brought  
to human race.

re acknowledged by all who have used  
it quicker than any other Plaster they  
re tried, and that one of these Plasters  
are real service than a hundred of the  
kind. All other plasters are slow of act-  
ing, require to be worn continually to effect  
it, with this it is entirely different; the  
acts against the poison will feel its ef-

fects all the soothings, warming, sup-  
plasticating qualities of all other  
Many who have been relieved of  
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and various  
other ailments, have found it a relief  
to be so, and it is found to be a relief  
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Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root  
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taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills,  
composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredi-  
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chemical science, extract all the cathartic and  
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a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a  
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by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fas-  
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represents, in a most concentrated form, as much  
cathartic power as is embodied in any of the  
large pills found for sale in drug-shops. From  
their wonderful cathartic power, in comparison  
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apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in  
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searching and thorough, yet gently  
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\$500 Reward is hereby offered by the pro-  
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Being entirely vegetable, no particular  
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Forebodings, take Dr. Pierce's Pleas-  
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